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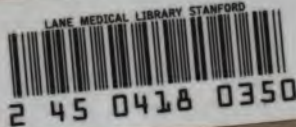
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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

THE
PROPERTY
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX.

OFFICE—No. 66 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET.

PRINTED BY THE DEPARTMENT PRESS.

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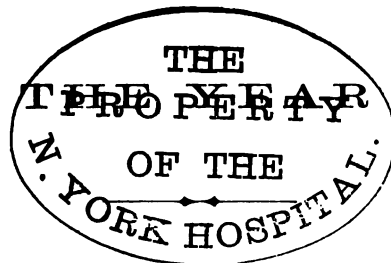
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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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NEW YORK CITY,

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COMMISSIONERS:

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, ISAAC H. BAILEY,
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
No. 66 Third Avenue.

HON. SMITH ELY, JR.,
Mayor of the City of New York.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in conformity with Section 31, Article 4, of the Act of May 5, 1870, entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the City of New York," the Annual Report of this Department.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
President.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

TO THE HON. SMITH ELY, JR.,

Mayor of the City of New York:

There were received into the various Institutions of this Department in the year 1877, as will appear by the accompanying tables, 106,072 persons, viz.:

To the Correctional Institutions.....	81,793
“ Charitable “	24,279
	106,072
 To the Prison and Work-Houses.....	 81,793
“ Hospitals, 19,921 and 387.....	20,308
“ Alms-House.....	2,064
“ Insane Asylums.....	1,233
“ Idiot “	47
“ Institutions outside of the Department.....	627
	106,072

The average number of persons supported exclusively at the expense of the municipality is 10,770, distributed as follows:

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HOSPITALS.

Bellevue Hospital.....	586	
Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital	10	
Charity Hospital	766	
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.....	82	
Incurable Hospital	106	
Homœopathic Hospital.....	390	
Randall's Island Hospital, Children.....	124	
“ “ “ Adults	94	
		218
Infants' Hospital, Children.....	232	
“ “ “ Adults.....	107	
		339
Hart's Island Hospital	296	
		<u>2,793</u>

ASYLUMS.

Alms-house.....	1,195	
Blind Asylum.....	88	
Lunatic Asylum.....	1,296	
Insane Asylum.....	776	
Homœopathic Hospital, Insane Patients.....	150	
Randall's Island Hospital, “ “.....	126	
Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	88	
Idiot Asylum.....	183	
Inebriate Asylum.....	5	
		<u>3,907</u>

PRISONS.

City Prison.....	536	
Penitentiary	1,148	
Work-House—Inmates.....	933	
Detailed from Workhouse to Branch Work-House.....	245	
“ “ Bellevue Hospital.....	30	
“ “ Charity Hospital	101	
“ “ Alms-House.....	51	
“ “ Lunatic Asylum.....	39	
“ “ Homœopathic Hospital.....	75	
“ “ Insane Asylum.....	101	
“ “ Randall's Island Hospital	69	
“ “ Infants' Hospital.....	37	
“ “ Hart's Island Hospital.....	33	
“ “ Randall's Island Farm.....	11	
	<u>1,725</u>	
		3,409
Colored Home.....	242	
“ Orphan Asylum.....	180	
Farmed out Children.....	42	
New York Catholic Protectory	89	
Institution of Mercy	100	
Nursery and Child's Hospital	3	
Five Points House of Industry.....	5	
		<u>661</u>

Total..... 10,770

Number Treated in Hospital.	23,118	Number of Lunatics Treated.....	3,421
Of whom there were discharged, 18,421		Of whom there were Discharged, 747	
Died.....	1,904	Died.....	238
	<u>20,325</u>		<u>985</u>
Remaining December 31st, 1877.....	2,793	Remaining December 31st, 1877.....	2,436

Of these there are in—

New York City.....	1,793
Blackwell's Island.....	6,161
Ward's ".....	1,321
Randall's ".....	866
Hart's ".....	629
	<hr/>
	10,770

It will be noticed that while 77 per cent. of the whole number of persons received are committed to the correctional branches of the Department, 68 per cent. of the more permanent population, who derive their subsistence exclusively from the public exchequer, are inmates of the establishments devoted to charity. The disproportion in numbers between these two classes, however, is not so great in reality as it appears to be. The Work-House people, on account of their migratory propensities, have the faculty of multiplying themselves often. One ten-day man, if his habits of dissipation are at all regular, may, by the process of repeating, count for several in the course of a year, until he has gone the round of the magistrates, and established his claim to pass through the regular grades of promotion from one month to six months' commitment. The records of the City Prison disclose the melancholy fact that 38 per cent. of these standing candidates for the discipline of the Work-House are women. Of these, seven-eighths can trace their degradation directly, and the other eighth indirectly, to the vice of intemperance. When they have become sobered by enforced abstinence, a great many of them are docile and obedient, and perform the great amount of menial labor required to keep the Institutions in good order tolerably well. If it were feasible to classify them, so as to keep the more vicious and depraved in seclusion, the objections to the employment of "Work-House help" would in a great measure be obviated; but their average terms of service are so brief that this has been found to be a difficult undertaking, and the contaminating influence of this class upon the inmates of the hospitals and asylums to which they are assigned for duty is one of the evils attendant upon the necessity of utilizing their labor, which it is a great deal easier to decry than to find a remedy for. All the precautions are taken that can be to keep women who develop traits of irreclaimable baseness from contact with those upon whom their example would be pernicious, and to whom their very presence is offensive. But, in spite of such en-

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deavors, there will always be some among so great a multitude whom it would be better not to suffer to mingle in any way, however remotely or incidentally, with the ordinary inmates of the Institutions.

This subject has been discussed frequently and elaborately. It has formed a fruitful theme for the reports of superintendents and managers for years. In the course of time much has been done to mitigate the harm the system entails. Originally, the care of the sick and insane devolved on these creatures. All that has been changed. The hospitals and asylums are all in charge of competent nurses, many of them skilled and experienced, and all of them vouched for as persons of good character. The coarser toil is still performed by Work-House women, and must continue to be; they can be made to earn something in this way, and it is an imperative necessity that they should be supplied with occupations, as well as that the expenditures of the Department should not be augmented by the hire of any labor which can be done by inmates. Nevertheless, it is constantly enjoined upon the Principal of the Work-House to consider this point carefully when making his distributions to fill requisitions for helpers, and upon the heads of the other Institutions to adopt such measures of restraint as they may deem expedient to check the demoralizing effects of the presence of this class of persons within their domain.

CITY PRISON.

The report of the Warden shows that there were received in the main Prison in Centre Street in 1877, 35,872 persons, being an average of 98 per day, and in the several District Prisons 10,015, an average of 27 per day, making a total of 125 commitments daily all the year round. Nine-tenths of these are persons accused of minor or major offences; the remainder are taken in because they are vagrants, or surrender themselves on the plea of destitution. The guilt of seven-eighths of the involuntary captives consists of being drunk and disorderly. Their own conduct furnishes evidence to convict them. Two-thirds of them are despatched to Blackwell's Island for terms ranging from ten days to six months; the residue are discharged when they have got sober, with a fine or a reprimand, or both, at the discretion of the magistrate. This procession of vagabondism is kept up in about the same proportions year after year. In

certain seasons it is larger than at others. There is more of it, for example, in inclement than in mild weather. There were 1,772 less commitments this year than last, and on the whole there appears to be some slight falling off in the numbers, as contrasted with the returns of several preceding years. The reduction, however, is not sufficiently large to warrant the conclusion that the temperance reformation has as yet made any marked progress in the community.

The Work-House itself ought to serve the purpose of dissuading its inmates from yielding to the temptation to drink to excess, more effectually than any and all other kinds of admonition that could be addressed to them. They are obliged to endure an incredible amount of humiliation and self-abasement, from the time they are huddled into the gloomy prison vans at the Tombs, till they are delivered at the boat, locked up in the cabin during the voyage to the Island, marshaled into gangs after they reach the wharf, marched off to the place where they are to do penance till their terms of incarceration are out, and after being scrubbed and ventilated, assigned to hard work, and kept on a diet extremely limited as to quality, as well as variety, and locked up early in the evening with several other victims of debasing appetites, which there is no possibility of appeasing, until the day of the discharge arrives. One would imagine that a single experience of this kind would prove more potent in reclaiming a drunkard, than all the temperance lectures that were ever delivered. And yet there are thousands of men, aye, and of women, too, who go through this same routine of ignominy, with as little apparent sense of shame, as if they were utterly destitute of human instincts. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the ruinous consequences of inebriety than the scenes that are daily enacted in our Police Courts and correctional institutions, almost all of which have their source in the vice of intemperance.

Public attention has so often been invited to the insufficiency of room in the City Prison, that anything apposite that could be written in reference to that topic would necessarily be a repetition in substance, if not in terms, of what has appeared in many preceding Reports. During the past ten years, complaints of this grievance have been iterated and reiterated by every Board of Commissioners, and with an emphasis that left no doubt of the perfect sincerity of the appeal. In the early part of their term, the Commissioners now in office caused a plan to be prepared by Messrs. Renwick & Sands, for

the enlargement of the present City Prison ; it doubled the capacity of cells, and would have wrought a very great improvement in this branch of the service. The estimate for completing the work was about \$250,000. It was contemplated at the time to make application for the transfer of an unexpended balance of the appropriation belonging to another Department to defray the expense of this improvement. That project was frustrated. The necessity of the closest economy on the part of every public official—so rigorously enforced by subsequent events in commercial life—discouraged a renewal of the recommendation. The Commissioners have not, however, changed their opinion that this is the best thing to be done, as well on the score of frugality as of utility, and they will, at the earliest possible moment that they deem propitious for the consummation of the project, repeat their request that the means of perfecting it be appropriated.

In this connection it is noteworthy that the location of the City Prison has been proved, by long and uniform experience, to be a remarkably healthy one. Out of the 110,000 persons that have been immured within its walls during the three years last past—most of them in a miserable physical condition when arrested—only 19 deaths have occurred. The prisoners who remain for a considerable period in the cells are almost always uniformly well, and there is no reason, on account of sanitary considerations, why a different site should be chosen. The outlay for building a new prison would inevitably be great, and the citizens of New York have not been permitted, as yet, to forget how many millions of dollars may be swallowed up, and how many decades of years may elapse, between the laying of the cornerstone and the completion of the dome of an edifice which was originally intended to cost \$750,000. As long as the structure at the northern end of the City Hall Park rears its columns of rusting marble to remind the people what a huge tax is represented by so diminutive an equivalent, no proposition to construct new fabrics can be expected to find favor with the taxpayers of this overburdened city. The plan which is here suggested for relieving the overcrowding in the Tombs will accomplish the object for which it is designed, at a very reasonable expense.

In anticipation of the completion of Jefferson Market Prison, the attention of the Department of Public Works was called to the defective quality of the plumbing work of the building as early

as April 7, 1877. As no appropriation had been made for running the establishment for the current year, the Department did not assume the control of it. The requisite sum was, however, included in an estimate for 1878, and, having been allowed, the Commissioners will direct that the necessary repairs shall be made, and the building put to the use for which it was intended. It will afford considerable relief to the main prison, as it has cell room for about a hundred prisoners.*

The Essex Market Prison, the most antique of the houses of detention in the occupancy of the Department, has received some touches of repair and improvements in ventilation in the course of the year. The 57th Street, Harlem and Fordham Prisons are in good condition.

THE HOSPITALS.

Bellevue Hospital continues to maintain its rank as one of the best institutions of its kind in the country, notwithstanding the disadvantages of an ineligible location and a very old building. 5,586 patients have been treated during the year, of whom 4,341 have been restored to health. The death rate is lower than it has ever been before, which is conclusive evidence of the excellent sanitary condition of the hospital.

Bellevue owes its pre-eminence to the great triumphs of medical and surgical skill which have been achieved within its walls. The fame which the hospital has acquired for the successful treatment of the most critical cases of disease and accident is naturally and justly reflected upon, and shared by the physicians who have distinguished themselves in this important theater of usefulness. The city has had the constant opportunity of securing the gratuitous services of gentlemen of the highest rank in their profession, and it may be truly said, that in New York there is no distinction between the rich and the poor in the facilities accorded to either, for obtaining all the accessories of the healing art. The latter have, without price, all that the former can procure, however boundless their wealth.

* On the 5th of March, 1878, the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution touching this matter; but they were evidently not aware that on the 28th of January—thirty-six days previously—the Commissioners had initiated, and on the 26th of February—seven days previously—completed, arrangements for the occupation of the premises.

Bellevue, with its adjuncts, is, as will be seen, a very expensive establishment. The per capita cost of maintaining its inmates is decidedly larger than that of any other Institution of the Department. But this fact will occasion no surprise when it is considered that the patients received here are mostly acute cases, requiring every delicacy adapted to the sick room, and from whom nothing is withheld that is deemed necessary, by their medical attendants, to promote their comfort, and accelerate their recovery.

At the Reception Hospital, in 99th Street, about the same number of patients were received this year as last. There were a third less deaths.

The Emergency Hospital, in 26th Street, opened in June last, has served a very useful purpose as a receptacle for homeless women, taken in at night in anticipation of maternity. Through the co-operation of the Executive and Finance Departments, a building, formerly used as an engine house, was placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, and it has been found to be commodious and suitable, after being put in order, and furnished with the necessary concomitants. Thus far the bane of puerperal fever, which is the chief dread of all connected with the management of lying-in hospitals, has been averted.

The destruction by fire of the Small Pox Pavilion has opened the question of the expediency of refusing to extend the requisite facilities to the Board of Health to enable them to perpetuate this danger of contagion within the hospital grounds. The Commissioners, at first, were under the impression that the claim of the Health Board that they had a right to replace the pavilion on the former site, or on any other that they might see fit to select, was founded in law. Their first action was based on this impression. Subsequently the matter was reconsidered, and the Advisory Board of Bellevue Hospital were invited to give their views as to the propriety, on sanitary considerations, of permitting the pavilion to be rebuilt on the spot where it had before stood. Their dissent from the proposition was so emphatic, that it led to a consultation between the Commissioners of the two Boards, and a mutual agreement to refer the whole subject to the Counsel of the Corporation, with the understanding that this opinion should be accepted on both sides as conclusive. His advice was, that the law did not vest any such extreme power in the Board of Health as had been asserted by its members. This is the

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way the matter stands at the close of the year. No new plan has been provided, and the Health Commissioners have not yet indicated their acquiescence in the decision, nor signified their purpose to relinquish their claim to locate where they please. The discussion to which these differences of opinion have given rise, has been conducted with perfect courtesy on both sides, but with all the earnestness due to the gravity of the issue. There are so many and such vital objections to a restoration of the Small Pox Pavilion at or near the point it formerly occupied, that the consent of this Department thereto must be strenuously withheld.

CHARITY.

The report of the Chief of Staff of this admirable Institution will repay a diligent perusal. It is a record of continual progress, of steady improvement, of careful and efficient administration. Of the 9,089 patients who have been ministered to during the year, 7,479 were discharged wholly or nearly restored to health. The death rate has been reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; last year it was $8\frac{1}{2}$, and in 1875, 7 per cent. The main building and appurtenances have been put and kept in excellent condition; the heating and ventilation have been bettered materially, and everything about the premises is in an exceedingly satisfactory state.

Here, as at Bellevue, the Department enjoys the benefit of the voluntary aid of a Medical Board, composed of able and experienced physicians, the value of whose services can be estimated by the results accomplished. The devotion of these gentlemen to the work they have undertaken, their readiness to respond to every call of duty and every appeal of humanity, and the proficiency they display in the practice of all the nicer and finer specialties of their profession, entitle them to high praise.

The success of the School for Nurses, which was established in Charity Hospital in 1875, has exceeded the hopes of its projectors. It is no longer an experiment; it is a perfected and permanent educational organization. The close of the second year of its existence was signalized by a Day of Commencement, at which sixteen of the pupils graduated and received their diplomas. The exercises were in the highest degree interesting, and the essays that were delivered by several of the graduates bore evidence of careful study and conscientious application in the acquisition of proficiency in the calling

of their choice. The occasion was graced by the presence of the three latest Mayors of New York—Messrs. Vance, Wickham, and Ely—and of several other well-known citizens.

The School possesses rare advantages for fulfilling the objects for which it was designed. The means of instruction and opportunities for practice are provided under the same roof. The executive management is centered in the Chief of Staff; the personal supervision of the nurses being confided to a principal of their own sex; the most rigid scrutiny is exercised in respect of the character, qualifications and fitness of all candidates for admission. Regular courses of lectures upon every branch of medical science are delivered by experienced and capable physicians. The nurses are treated with the utmost consideration; their compliance with the rules and regulations is expected to be, and is, prompt and cheerful. The discipline is strict, but there is very rarely any occasion to enforce it; the members of the School are respectful and self-respecting, conducting themselves with the instinctive decorum habitual to well-bred persons, and emulous to excel. They attend to their duties with cheerfulness and alacrity, impelled by the evident consciousness that they are preparing themselves for an honorable and useful career, in which they can be assured of acquiring the means of independence by becoming expert in an occupation involving no sacrifice of personal pride or social position.

It is not to the Hospital alone that signal benefits will accrue from the inauguration of this system; the public at large will reap advantage from it. It opens a way for supplying a ministry of consolation and healing to the sick and suffering. Persons requiring careful and skillful nursing can now secure the services of thoroughly competent attendants by making application at the office of the Department, where the addresses of graduates are kept, and all information required will be furnished. The experiences of those who have availed themselves of this method of obtaining this superior kind of help, have resulted in their commending the system so highly, that it cannot be long before the aid of these well instructed and well conducted attendants will be sought for to such an extent as to insure to all the young ladies, who complete their education in the School, continuous and remunerative employment.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

In the Homœopathic Hospital, at Ward's Island, 4,475 patients were treated in the course of the year; of these, 2,347 were cured, 1,384 discharged in an improved condition, and there were only 132 who were not appreciably benefited. The death rate was 5.45 per cent. This hospital, it will be remembered, was opened in the fall of 1875, in accordance with the wishes of a great many citizens, among whom were numbered some of the largest taxpayers of the city. The admissions to it gradually increased from 667, in the last four months of 1875, to 2,764 in 1876, and to 4,137 in 1877. This addition to the hospital service has prevented any overcrowding in Bellevue and Charity. The rule of the Examination Office is to send all patients to the Homœopathic Hospital who wish to receive that course of medicament, and one-third of those who express no preference on the subject. The Commissioners have every reason to be satisfied with the results of their experiment of establishing a hospital under the auspices of practitioners in the School of Homœopathy. The ends attained are elaborately set forth in the Report of the Chief of Staff. The services rendered by the Medical Board and House Staff are deserving of grateful recognition; the clinics and lectures have been well sustained; the most accomplished members of the medical fraternity of this order have been assiduous in their efforts to promote the welfare of the institution, and its history is a record of growth and progress, which is a hopeful augury of its future usefulness. The exigencies of the service compelled the sequestration of a wing of the building for the occupancy of the surplus population of the adjacent Asylum for the Insane. Their presence in the building has not, however, seriously interfered with the order and discipline of the hospital, though it has increased the labors and responsibilities of the officials in charge. It will be borne in mind that the edifice set apart for the Homœopathic Hospital was originally designed for an entirely different use. It was dedicated as an Asylum for Inebriates. It answers its present purpose very well, however, and meets a far more pressing want. Accommodations are still reserved within its walls for all the victims of inebriety who are assigned to its correctional influences; but there are so few of them that they constitute a very inconsiderable part of the establishment. There were thirty persons admitted in the whole year, and precisely the same number were discharged. There were but five remaining at the end of the year, and

the largest number that were in the asylum at any one time was ten. Some instances are recited in which a reform has resulted from a term of probation in the asylum, but they are rare, and relate to persons over whom the insane thirst had probably not acquired supreme control, and who perhaps might have been reclaimed without recourse to a coercive mode of treatment.

PENITENTIARY.

The experience of 1877 has conclusively demonstrated the impolicy of so great a reduction in the appropriation for salaries, as was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It was a mistake on the score of economy to deprive the Department of the means of employing keepers enough to oversee the gangs of convicts, and exact from them the hard labor which the law demanded of them in expiation of their offenses. It was equally injudicious to compel the adoption of so low a scale of compensation as to discourage the spirit of emulation among the employes of the Department. The policy of curtailment, commendable in itself, and urgently called for by the exigencies of the times, was, in this particular instance, carried beyond the limits of prudence. For the five preceding years there had been a steady course of retrenchment among all the Institutions. As an example, in 1871, on a census of 8,254 persons, the salaries paid amounted to \$402,000; in 1877, on a census of 10,770, the salaries paid amount to \$267,000. In 1871 the entire expenses of the Department, exclusive of some \$400,000 spent for new buildings, were \$1,325,000; in 1877, 31 per cent. more people have been taken care of, at an outlay of \$1,100,000. If this ratio of curtailment were to be maintained long enough, the Department would ultimately cease to be a burden to the taxpayers, but, at the same time, it would necessarily cease to exist.

In the Annual Report of last year the Commissioners expressed their views on this subject with brevity, but with emphasis. They represented that all that would be gained by this method of saving—and more, too—would be offset by the loss of the fruits of convict labor; that there was work enough to do to keep every able-bodied man in the Department occupied all the year round; that the hiring of additional keepers was essential to the utilization of this muscular force; and that therefore the wisest thing to be done would be to adopt the estimate of the Commissioners, which provided for a con-

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siderable increase in the number of, and a slight augmentation of the very slender wages paid to, the officers of the Penitentiary, and also of the Work-House. The suggestions have since been partially acted upon, in so far as relates to enlarging the number of keepers, and the difficulties in the way of making the prisoners earn their subsistence will be proportionately lessened.

The abundance of present and prospective employment for convicts which is to be found on the four islands which the Department occupies—the two largest of them exclusively, and the other two in part—will, for many years, render it a matter of little practical concern what solution shall be finally reached of the economic problem of what is the most suitable use to which the industry of criminals can be applied. It is clear, however, that the burden this class of dependents imposes on the city should be lightened as much as possible, by compelling them to perform all the tasks of which they are capable.

It will not escape attention that there has been a great increase in the number of Penitentiary inmates during the year. That more women should have been sent there, is explained by the fact that none from this county are now sentenced to the State Prison. But that there should have been an eighth more males sent up than in the preceding year, is something which invites speculation as to the cause. Within five years the population of the Penitentiary, the inmates of which are, for the most part, mere neophytes in crime, has pretty nearly doubled. This is a matter of serious import, and calculated to give rise to grave reflections in respect of the source and remedy of the evil. Perhaps its origin might, in a measure, be traced to that spirit of restlessness which has grown out of the interruptions in regular employments occasioned by the recent prolonged depression in business. There seems to be a growing disposition among men who have a decided aversion to earning their own living, and a perfect willingness to be supported by the industry of their more thrifty neighbors, to gather themselves into clans, and encourage each other in their predatory intentions. The desire to live without working is the cardinal motive which impels these movements, and it is not so much to be wondered at, as to be regretted, that those who harbor such an unworthy purpose should soon lapse into crime, and descend into the abyss of outlawry.

In consequence of the increase of inmates, it will be necessary, as early as the pressure of other labors will permit, to erect an addi-

tional wing to the Penitentiary. It is only by converting the upper floors of the new stone workshops into dormitories for the female prisoners that the inconveniences of an overcrowd have been mitigated. A building of the kind proposed can be constructed with very little outlay. The stone can be gathered from the quarries of the Department, and dressed and laid by the convicts. These things cannot be accomplished rapidly, because there are scarcely any skilled workmen among the prisoners ; but, under the supervision of competent mechanics engaged to instruct them, the inmates have built, and can again build, edifices that are creditable in appearance, and of substantial material and finish.

ALMS-HOUSE.

There has been an increase of incomers to this Institution in 1877, as compared with 1876 ; there was an increase in 1876, as compared with 1875. The buildings are altogether too small to meet the requirements of the service. They are old, and deficient in the conveniences which ingenuity has devised to enhance the comfortable-ness of modern dwellings. Their renovation is one of the deferred objects which must enlist the energetic efforts of the Commissioners as soon as still more imperative undertakings shall have been accomplished.

WORK-HOUSE.

The efficiency of the management of this establishment has been impeded by the lack of a sufficient number of keepers and attendants. That difficulty will be partially remedied by the more liberal appropriation for the ensuing year, and there is no doubt it will become on that account a more productive, if not a more reformatory, Institution. The appliances for promoting the moral improvement of the inmates are certainly limited. Their classification is simply an impossibility, and the cells are of such size and construction that the isolation of any of the prisoners is out of the question. It has been thought feasible to diminish the attractions of the place by making the discipline more stringent and the diet less tempting, but the drunkards of both sexes have, for the most part, proved themselves insensible to such dissuasives. It is, however, a thing worth noting, that the Work-House is one of the few Institutions of the Department which records a falling off of admissions in 1877. Nevertheless, the number continues to be distressingly large whose vitiated appetites the terrors of this dismal structure are powerless to restrain.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

No class of beneficiaries of the charity of the public have been the objects of more anxious solicitude on the part of the Commissioners than the insane who throng its asylums. The claims of these unfortunate wards of the city to compassionate care are undeniably strong; but the extent to which their numbers are growing, the difficulties of keeping pace in building accommodations with the rapidity with which they multiply, and the question of what provision can be made for them if they continue to increase as fast in the future as they have in the past, are topics of vital moment and many-sided aspects.

The Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island was relatively as much overcrowded ten years ago, when it contained 917 patients, as it is to-day, when its census stands at 1,367. At that time there was but one Asylum in the Department; it was occupied by lunatics of both sexes. In 1870, the new edifice on Ward's Island, designed for male patients, was opened, and the transfer thither of that class was gradually effected. Meanwhile several pavilions were erected as appurtenances to the main building on Blackwell's Island; but the demand for additional room constantly exceeded the supply. There are now 1,296 patients in the female, 476 in the male asylum, and 664 in branch asylums, making a total of 2,436, being an increase of 1,069 in a single decade. The actual capacity of the Female Asylum and its adjuncts is 1,001; the excess therefore is 295. The enlargement in contemplation will provide accommodations for some two hundred of this surplus.

The plans of the architect of the Department for an additional wing to the Ward's Island Asylum have been accepted; the preparations of the ground for the foundation are in progress, and the work of building will be commenced with as little delay as possible. But, when completed, it will only partially relieve the necessities of the institution. There are already 902 male lunatics, viz.: 476 in the main building, 300 in a building, the use of which was recently obtained from the Commissioners of Emigration, and 126 lodged in one of the houses on Randall's Island, formerly occupied as a Children's Nursery.

The care of inmates in separate buildings, at some distance from each other, entails greater labor and expense, but that objection is not

to be weighed against the obvious desirability of preventing the troubles incident to overcrowding.

Similarly, steps have been taken to relieve the overcrowding at Blackwell's Island as far as practicable; 88 of the harmless patients are colonized at Hart's Island, in the hospital buildings, under the charge of Dr. Dufloo, and 150 more at the Homœopathic Hospital at Ward's Island. The erection of another story upon the male building, and its general renovation throughout, will be expeditiously prosecuted, so that the extra accommodations resulting from these changes will be available by midsummer.

These expedients will aid materially in relieving the immediate necessities of the Department; but if the victims of insanity are forced upon the charitable institutions at the same rate hereafter as they have been heretofore, still more extensive arrangements will have to be made to provide for them. Great care has of late been taken to scrutinize the claims of applicants for this form of public charity, and none are received who are not clearly shown to be entitled to admission on the score of residence and destitution. The Commissioners are of the opinion that, in the absence of these precautions, persons have in times past been quartered upon the asylums whose support was properly chargeable to other communities. The measures they have adopted will prevent any future imposition of this nature. Overburdened, as the city now is, with debt and taxation, the utmost watchfulness should be exercised to protect her already swarming institutions of charity from being made the receptacles of paupers from abroad.

There are two points of observation from which this whole subject of the care of the insane may be looked at—the sentimental and the practical. Those who content themselves with merely suggesting improvements in the system, without taking the trouble to inquire whether the means of adopting them are obtainable, leave out of their calculation the insuperable obstacles which lie in the way of putting their theories into practice. Just now, considerations of expense are of paramount importance. Every prudent citizen will say that it is better to defer for a while innovations which may be in themselves judicious and humane, than to subject the people to fresh exactions, when they are least able to bear them. The sentimentalists declaim against the parsimony which withholds the supplies requisite to the consummation of their projects; but the practical

economists will advise a course of rigid frugality as the only way to avoid such a trial of popular patience as would be likely to exhaust it.

The Commissioners naturally survey the situation from both stand-points. They certainly cannot be truthfully charged with any lack of concern for the inmates of the Insane Asylums. It was one of the earliest acts of their administration to invite their Superintendents and the State Commissioner in Lunacy to a conference, for the purpose of adopting effective measures for ameliorating the condition of the patients under their charge. A plan was agreed upon, and put in operation, having that purpose in view, which received the sanction of all the conferring parties, and has ever since been substantially adhered to. The faults of overcrowding have been corrected to the fullest extent that their resources admitted of. They caused many comforts to be provided for the patients, which had theretofore been unknown to the Institutions. A more liberal diet and better supplies of clothing were furnished. The number of attendants was increased as far as the limited resources of the Department would warrant, and the utmost care was taken that only such as were competent and faithful should be selected. None were retained who were not approved of by the Executive heads of the Institutions. The expenses of all the other Institutions of the Department have been curtailed. Those of the Lunatic Asylum have been increased.

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.

At the Infants' Hospital, 1,081 children were received in 1877, of whom 574 were orphans; of these 210 were foundlings, and it is from this class that the infants are selected who are placed in the families of farmers in Westchester County, to be taken care of.

At the Children's Hospital, the number admitted was 138; 96 were discharged; 5 died; 15 were placed in families and private institutions, and 124 remain, being an increase over last year of 22. Notwithstanding the extremely limited number of its inmates, the management of this Institution has been more difficult and less satisfactory than that of any other in the Department. There has seemed generally to be a greater disinclination on the part of nurses to accept situations there than in other branches of the establishment. In the matter of compensation they have been made the ex-

ception to the rule of curtailment which has been applied to nearly every employee of the Department. Their wages were increased twenty per cent. Nevertheless, it has not always been feasible to keep the situations filled; in that event, the substitution of Work-House help was the only alternative. The administration was formerly confided to a lay manager. Early in the year, it was decided to make a change in this respect, and its affairs were placed under the control of a Medical Superintendent. Dr. Howard, who had been the chief physician on the Island for some years, was assigned to this post, and a Steward was appointed to assist him. This change has as yet passed so little beyond the experimental stage, that it would be premature to predict that it will remedy the defects which were manifest in the old system; but, if it should fail after a full trial, still more radical methods will be adopted to keep the Institution up to the proper standard.

At the Idiot Asylum, the course of instruction pursued under the auspices of the able Principal of the School, Miss Mary C. Dunphy, and her assistants, has been attended with the same beneficent results as heretofore. The suggestions Miss Dunphy makes in reference to furnishing her pupils with increased facilities for exercise, and also for engaging in manual occupations which will conduce to their improvement and yield some return, are worthy of, and will receive early consideration.

HART'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Considering that the hospital at Hart's Island is a receptacle for persons afflicted with chronic infirmities, it is creditable to the administration of the Resident Physician that he is able to report that, of the 1,014 patients admitted in 1877, 440 were restored to health, and 412 improved. Of the 1,334 who were treated, 892 have been discharged, 109 have died, and 333 remain—an addition since last year of 13. The Doctor's tribute to the salubrity of the island is of especial interest, in view of the fact that this locality is destined to be the site of many of the most important institutions of charity or correction, or both, of the city of New York. Its reclamation is progressing steadily, and it will ultimately become a very valuable piece of property. In this connection, notice is called to the report of the Warden of the

BRANCH. WORK-HOUSE,

at Hart's Island, showing the amount and kind of work that has been done there during the past year. Owing to the decreased number of commitments to the Work-House, the force employed on the island is smaller than usual; but there are enough to till the soil, keep the buildings in order, and improve the estate. The Warden unites with the Resident Physician in his testimony in respect of the healthfulness of the climate, emphasizing his corroboration by the statement that only one death occurred among the 1,869 inmates who have passed under his supervision in the course of the past twelve months, and that that single case of mortality was attributable to the low physical condition of the patient when admitted.

There have been very few changes of officers in the Department during the year. The Chief of Staff of Charity and Homœopathic Hospitals, and the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, were invited to other spheres of duty, in which the salaries corresponded more nearly with the value of their services. Their places were acceptably filled.

In this connection, it may be as well to correct a fallacy which may possibly have gained some credence, through its frequent iteration by parties, who either had no knowledge of the facts, or purposely misrepresented them. There is, virtually, no "patronage" in this Department. Removals being never made except "for cause," it is rarely that vacancies occur. The places in the gift of the Commissioners are almost all so undesirable, as well in respect of the services required as of the compensation paid, that they are not sought after. That the Commission is "political" in any sense that detracts from its usefulness, is a puerile conceit, that rests upon no basis of fact.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. S. BRENNAN,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
TOWNSEND COX,

Commissioners.

STORE DEPARTMENT, B. I.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Board of

Charities and Correction.

SIR—The Annual Report of Store Department, for the year 1877, with the usual statements of its accounts, is once more submitted, with the hope that its figures may prove satisfactory. No special change in the management of the Bureaux has been made during the year, each continuing the discharge of its duty, as in preceding years.

The Clothing Bureau has prepared 100,062 garments, an increase of 10,061 over 1876. The material from which they were made cost over \$40,000.

The Bakery has made 4,976,218 lbs. of bread, an increase of 368,361 over 1876, consuming 19,297 barrels of flour, against 19,301 during 1876.

The details of these accounts will be found in the tables furnished.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN E. FLAGLER.

General Storekeeper.

STATEMENT

Of Accounts of Store Department for 1877.

Amount of stock on hand January 1, 1877..... \$75,791 02

PURCHASES DURING 1877:

January.....	\$86,329 53
February.....	73,204 12
March.....	87,106 01
April.....	56,800 17
May.....	52,825 21
June.....	49,098 52
July.....	76,456 78
August.....	60,395 98
September.....	53,645 43
October.....	65,503 35
November.....	54,354 95
December.....	77,726 83
	<hr/>
Gain.....	\$793,446 88
	214 59

\$869,452 49

DISTRIBUTIONS DURING 1877:

City Prison.....	\$25,060 97
Bellevue Hospital.....	69,147 23
Charity Hospital.....	90,186 48
Penitentiary.....	65,866 40
Alms House.....	50,993 52
Incurable Hospital.....	5,563 50
Work House.....	52,128 28
Lunatic Asylum.....	89,500 10
Inebriate Asylum.....	1,507 26
Homœopathic Hospital.....	44,329 92
Insane Asylum.....	67,107 66
Randall's Island Hospital.....	38,366 81
Infants' Hospital.....	29,885 25
Branch Work House.....	16,642 26
Hart's Island Hospital.....	18,218 61
Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	3,756 59
Steamboats.....	13,581 76
Central Office Stable.....	4,886 25
Blackwell's Island Improvement.....	4,044 46
Central Office.....	4,276 41
Gardens.....	1,469 04
Colored Home.....	19,393 48
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	6,570 00
Out-Door Poor.....	36,697 39
Catholic Protectory.....	10,050 86
Institution of Mercy.....	10,482 82
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	409 70
Five Points House of Industry.....	521 42
Donations to Blind.....	20,000 00
School Ship.....	180 78
New Shops, Penitentiary.....	1,493 29
Store Expenses.....	1,025 00
Maternity Hospital Building.....	3,929 63
Maternity Hospital.....	603 92
Ward's Island Improvement.....	199 11
General Drug Department.....	1 03
Stock on hand.....	61,375 20

\$869,452 59

STATEMENT

Of Flour Consumed during the year 1877.

1877.	B. I. BAKERY.	H. I. BAKERY.	INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL.
January	1,626	144	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,814 $\frac{3}{4}$
February	1,487	136	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,648 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	1,612	126	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,763 $\frac{3}{4}$
April	1,390	93	26	1,509
May	1,394	78	42	1,514
June	1,361	65	28	1,454
July	1,330	107	25	1,462
August	1,550	122	25	1,697
September	1,388	106	29	1,523
October	1,511	110	25	1,646
November	1,467	109	34	1,610
December	1,499	120	36	1,655
Total	17,615	1,316	366	19,297
Rye Flour consumed				466 barrels.

BREAD,

Made and Distributed during 1877.

City Prison	292,445 lbs.	Brought forward	3,996,300 lbs.
Bellevue Hospital	255,230 "	Homoeopathic Hospital	265,492 "
Charity Hospital	467,138 "	Randall's Island Hospital	258,843 "
Penitentiary	786,846 "	Infants' Hospital	130,228 "
Alms-House	629,479 "	Steamboat	6,570 "
Incurable Hospital	46,968 "	Stable	1,820 "
Work-House	544,146 "	Store House	1,833 "
Lunatic Asylum	544,230 "	Branch Work-House	159,896 "
Inebriate Asylum	3,570 "	Hart's Island Hospital	134,526 "
Insane Asylum	426,248 "	Branch Lunatic Asylum	20,680 "
Carried forward	3,996,300 "	Total	4,976,188 lbs.
Total value		\$138,270 41.	

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MANUFACTURING BUREAU, 1877.

5,690 pairs men's shoes.....	\$5,400 85	Brought forward.....	\$16,050 76
5,740 " women's shoes.....	4,307 50	58 cal hods.....	15 20
246 7-12 doz. women's stockings	275 08	2,621 feet stove pipe.....	237 22
113 8-12 dozen men's socks....	71 37	322 " galv. iron leader.....	46 62
3,243 lbs. solder.....	285 04	44 restraining muffs.....	144 59
318 iron bedsteads.....	761 34	109 chairs repaired.....	69 24
44 bbls. salt pork.....	66 87	148 bake pans.....	37 76
2 Prison vans.....	518 23	Repairing tinware.....	47 87
1 light wagon.....	212 11	56 snow shovels.....	3 72
409 wooden stools.....	118 23	2,126 1/2 pairs shoes repaired....	220 14
24 " settees.....	53 78	6 head stalls.....	5 61
Repair and paint "Minnahanonck"	282 07	6 halters.....	6 49
" " "Bellevue".....	259 10	1 feed box.....	2 89
" " "Fidelity".....	80 43	21 locks repaired.....	106 44
" " Steam Launch....	17 45	3 hand trucks.....	14 26
" " Row boat.....	19 37	1 pump.....	3 55
26 wagons, ambulances and meat		3 gang planks.....	17 77
wagons repaired and painted.	731 90	8 wooden boxes.....	3 73
730 yards rag carpet.....	79 46	1 set light wagon harness....	32 69
Repairing Department barge....	40 91	225 bread pans.....	47 87
4 ladders.....	40 19	19 cold chisels.....	4 53
116 wheelbarrows.....	215 99	Repair roof Dock-house, 26th St.	23 62
549 dozen brooms.....	830 67	1 omnibus repaired & painted	8 68
503 10-12 dozen scrub brushes	329 56	Repair harness.....	64
1,018 wooden pails.....	39 06	1 sofa lounge.....	18 85
300 pairs girls' shoes.....	161 11	Repairing chimney tops.....	3 52
12 " boys' ".....	16 01	1 coal cart repaired.....	98
500 " women's slippers....	291 18	4 galvanized iron measures .	2 45
100 " " canvas slippers	40 75	6 water coolers.....	16 15
250 tin dust pans.....	20 07	1 gang plank repaired.....	1 72
300 " dish ".....	70 68	Repair steamboat awning.....	16 71
2,064 " cups.....	64 63	" coal barrows.....	1 54
22 " boilers.....	17 15	1,251 bed blocks.....	15 70
12 " milk cans.....	8 59	8 soldering irons.....	14 80
190 " pails.....	79 01	5 refrigerators.....	36 27
17 " coffee pots.....	5 24	1 condenser cover.....	19 05
52 " boxes.....	24 63	4 wheels repaired.....	19 04
26 " sauce pans.....	8 09	24 galvanized iron oil cans...	11 95
260 " dippers.....	15 70	8 window guards.....	31 24
450 " wash basins.....	61 96	1 lounge repaired.....	18 06
12 " irrigators.....	76	12 sick chairs.....	15 36
289 " pans.....	7 76	1 iron gate.....	14 36
29 " tea pots.....	7 78	12 restraining straps repaired.	27 00
1 " farina boiler.....	85	96 leather straps.....	20 01
8 " sugar scoops.....	1 82	2 sweat collars.....	29
8 " paper files.....	08	32 claw hammers.....	6 30
2 " glue pots.....	95	12 horse collars.....	34 44
48 " candlesticks.....	2 47	2 hand carts repaired.....	3 20
12 " ventilators.....	77	1 meat wagon.....	4 30
8 " foot bath tubs.....	4 70	1 iron stairs.....	23 33
2 " bath tubs.....	5 24	50 cot bottoms.....	42 98
2 " cullenders.....	33	1 fire escape.....	22 64
1 " bag holder.....	22	288 hook bolts.....	8 60
1,749 " mess pans.....	71 75	6 surcingle.....	4 62
28 " funnels.....	1 54	Repairing furniture.....	1 79
60 feet tin leader.....	1 53	1 sliding key wrench.....	1 83
6 close stool pans.....	1 47	Repairing stoves.....	33
4 tin dinner kettles.....	1 56	2 sets horse shoes.....	1 29
1 " heating apparatus....	37	18 stone hammers.....	28 71
64 pickaxes.....	17 55	4 stove fenders.....	14 54
Carried forward.....	\$16,050 76	Total.....	\$17,655 99

GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I respectfully present to you the Annual Report of the General Drug Department for the year just past.

During the year there have been manufactured in the Department the following amounts of various articles, viz. :

1,398 gallons Tinctures,	407 gallons Mixtures,
9,525 lbs. Syrups,	1,392 lbs. Galenical Preparations,
1,524 " Chemicals,	79 gallons Medicated Wines,
967 " Fluid Extracts,	1,521 lbs. Cerates and Ointments,
34 " Solid "	69½ " Pills,

at a cost to the Department of \$8,565.66; the market value of which, at the lowest wholesale prices, would amount to about \$14,500.

Besides the above-named articles, thirty-seven analyses of condensed milk, soap, vinegar, etc., were made by order of the Board.

Accompanying this you will also please find a schedule of the expenditure for Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Ales, etc., and the distribution of the same to the several Institutions, and the amount of stock remaining on hand.

JOHN FREY,

Superintendent.

XXIX

Schedule of Expenditure for Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Ale, etc., during the year 1877, and the Distribution of the same to the several Institutions.

Expended for Drugs, Medicines, Liquors, Ales, etc.	\$47,227 03
Stock on hand January 1, 1877	6,324 99
	<u>\$53,552 02</u>

Of which there has been distributed :

To Bellevue Hospital	\$14,695 89
“ Reception “ 99th Street	704 66
“ Charity “	12,175 32
“ Lunatic Asylum	1,421 13
“ Insane “	1,093 22
“ Hart's Island Hospital and Branch Lunatic Asylum	944 84
“ Randall's Island Hospital	920 44
“ Infants' “	772 80
“ Homœopathic “	2,596 77
“ City Prisons	344 07
“ Superintendent Out-Door Poor	942 85
“ Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief	4,915 16
“ “ “ “ “ “ 24th Ward	341 32
“ Photographic Department	114 20
“ Branch Work-House	28 80
“ Printing Office	91 07
“ General Drug Department	645 58
	<u>\$42,748 10</u>
Balance on hand January 1, 1878	<u>\$10,803 92</u>

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR.—I have the honor to present herewith the Balance Sheet of the Appropriations provided for the support of the Department for the year 1877, together with statements in detail and condensed of the Expenditures for same year.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. HEDDEN,

Book-keeper.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

In account with the COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Dr.		Cr.	
1877.		1877.	
Dec. 30.	To amount expended for Salaries.....	Dec. 31.	By Appropriation for Salaries.....
"	" " Supplies.....	"	" " Supplies.....
"	" " Repairs.....	"	" " Repairs.....
"	" " Poor Adult Blind.....	"	" " Poor Adult Blind.....
"	" " Pavilions, Hart's Island (unfinished).....	"	" " Mainard Roof to Lunatic Asylum.....
"	" " Additional Accommodation for the Insane, Ward's Island (unfinished).....	"	" " Pavilions, Hart's Island.....
"	" " Maternity Hospital.....	"	" " Additional Accommodations to Insane on Ward's Island.....
"	subject to payments for building and alterations.....	"	" " Maternity Hospital.....
"	Balance unexpended.....		
	\$1,209,461 59		\$1,209,461 59

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

IMPROVEMENTS.

New Shop at Penitentiary	\$1,493 29	
Blackwell's Island Improvement.....	4,044 46	
Maternity Hospital.....	3,929 63	
New Wing Insane Asylum.....	710 44	
New Pavilions Hart's Island.....	5,561 26	
		\$15,729 08

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Average Census.		Per Capita Cost.		
530	City Prisons.....	84 4.7	\$ 66,672 43	
1036	Penitentiary.....	30 8.1	116,513 50	
915	Work-House, B. I.....	20 7.0	69,287 51	
226	Branch Work-House, H. I.....	30 0.0	24,761 35	
				\$277,234 79

HOSPITALS.

771	Bellevue Hospital.....	45 2.2	\$119,001 03	
1043	Charity ".....	33 5.0	127,897 50	
108	Incurable ".....	16 2.5	6,407 00	
619	H. mesopathic ".....	26 5.6	60,014 38	
306	Hart's Island ".....	20 8.1	23,243 44	
				\$336,563 35

ASYLUMS.

1232	Alms-House.....	19 2.7	\$ 59,646 12	
1628	Lunatic Asylum.....	21 0.3	117,312 18	
794	Insane ".....	31 3.3	90,748 58	
74	Branch Lunatic Asylum, H. I., from June 23, 1877.....	31 8.8	4,505 87	
6	Inebriate Asylum.....	74 6.0	1,629 75	
237	Colored Home.....	22 4.2	19,393 48	
				\$293,275 98

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN.

566	Randall's Island Hospital and Idiot Asylum.....	25 8.3	\$53,624 62	
443	Infants' Hospital.....	24 9.9	40,411 07	
180	Colored Orphan Asylum.....	10 0.0	6,570 00	
97	New York Catholic Protectory.....	28 8.4	10,050 86	
101	Institution of Mercy.....	28 4.0	10,482 82	
4	Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	28 0.5	409 70	
5	Five Points House of Industry.....	28 5.8	521 42	
				\$122,070 49
10873	Cost of Institutions.....	\$1,029,144 61.	Average, 25 9.3	

OUT-DOOR POOR.

Out-Door Poor and Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief.....	\$58,339 76	
Poor Adult Blind.....	20,000 00	
		78,339 76
Maternity Hospital (Furniture).....		603 92
		\$1,123,817 37
Difference in Stock during year ending December 31, 1877.....		10,064 66
		\$1,133,752 71

STATEMENT

IN DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES FOR 1877.

Ale.....	\$ 1,886 50	Brought forward.....	\$318,938 96
Ammunition.....	107 95	Combs.....	237 00
Axle Grease.....	73 50	Clothing.....	720 00
Alcohol.....	3,838 43	Cotton and Thread.....	2,423 69
Blankets.....	12,836 31	Copper.....	24 64
Barley.....	696 66	Cement.....	55 00
Beans.....	1,532 24	Cleaning Central Office.....	180 00
Beef, fresh.....	97,911 25	Canned Vegetables.....	269 31
" extra diet.....	3,636 12	" Fruit.....	113 52
" salt.....	9,165 01	" Fish.....	13 00
" corned.....	411 59	Corks.....	482 13
Mutton.....	14,242 32	Carrots.....	262 50
Officers' rations.....	16,946 32	Corn Starch.....	148 92
Board of Physicians.....	3,785 56	Cakes.....	30 36
" " Clergymen.....	425 50	Carriage Hire.....	16 00
" " Engineers and messen- gers.....	563 89	Capture of escaped prisoners.....	10 00
Boats, oars and repairs.....	185 35	Clams.....	168 15
Brooms.....	1,520 95	Clipping horses.....	25 00
Brushes.....	798 81	Diplomas.....	17 00
Butter.....	23,653 71	Druggists' Glassware.....	1,479 24
Buttons.....	205 82	Drugs and Medicines.....	25,259 23
Brick (bath).....	32 50	Dry Goods.....	40,157 67
Baskets.....	15 63	Disinfectant.....	495 64
Bacon.....	29 06	Dusters.....	147 95
Baking powder.....	164 58	Fees Produce Exchange.....	18 00
Blocks.....	29 00	Eggs.....	7,761 98
Blacking.....	44 60	Emery Cloth.....	34 00
Binding reports.....	61 78	Farming implements.....	53 43
Board of Training School Nur- ses at Bellevue Hospital.....	1,820 00	Feed.....	259 46
Building material.....	201 25	Fire Extinguishers.....	97 50
Boilers.....	2,500 00	Fish, fresh.....	4,482 63
Crackers.....	1,183 88	" salt.....	6,761 44
Candles.....	290 70	Flour.....	138,986 11
Candy.....	12 00	Fruit.....	1,017 63
Charcoal.....	104 00	Furniture.....	2,503 65
Cheese.....	780 09	Farina.....	40 60
Coal for Institutions.....	40,059 70	Flaxseed.....	660 55
" " Out-Door Poor.....	31,831 67	Flags (bunting).....	140 25
" " Steamboats.....	4,881 10	Gas Retorts.....	890 38
" Carting.....	428 03	Gas Coal.....	5,555 15
" Hoisting.....	300 16	Gasoline.....	376 12
Crockery.....	1,877 22	Gas Light.....	4,619 03
Clocks.....	122 25	Gas Fixtures.....	618 47
Coffee.....	11,114 23	Garden Seeds.....	452 26
Cocoa.....	421 12	Groceries, small.....	1,976 92
Chicory.....	247 14	Glue.....	38 44
Colored Home, maintenance of inmates.....	19,393 48	Gas Oxygen.....	32 50
Colored Orphan Asylum, main- tenance of inmates.....	6,570 00	Hardware.....	3,953 47
		Harness and Trimmings.....	111 88
		Hats and Caps.....	708 85
		Hay.....	1,145 01
		Horseshoeing.....	1,110 37
Carried forward.....	\$318,938 96	Carried forward.....	\$576,080 99

XXXIII

Brought forward	\$576,080 99	Brought forward	\$684,653 61
Hosiery.....	106 46	Oats.....	2,133 76
Hominy.....	1,346 00	Oiled muslin.....	403 00
Head Cheese.....	405 60	Oil, Kerosene.....	797 70
Ham.....	456 14	“ Lard.....	65 61
Hospital Tent.....	44 00	“ Sperm.....	826 02
Ice.....	1,246 47	“ Cod-liver.....	1,458 08
Iron.....	2,799 64	“ Signal.....	92 05
Inspection, Steamboats.....	132 25	“ Polishing.....	89 63
Iron Work.....	304 53	“ Neatsfoot.....	44 55
Ice Cream.....	73 50	Paints.....	1,886 27
Inspector's Coal.....	408 00	Painters' materials.....	94 65
Insect Powder.....	53 61	Pepper.....	400 15
Lamps and Wick.....	188 27	Petty expenses Central Office.....	908 46
Lard.....	274 64	Postage.....	857 02
Leather and Findings.....	12,256 44	Potatoes.....	7,929 50
Lime, Chloride of.....	782 00	Pork.....	496 50
“ common.....	202 75	Photographing.....	268 25
Lath.....	18 50	Poultry.....	6,498 92
Live Stock.....	1,246 00	Plumbing.....	261 50
Locks and repairs.....	142 20	Powder and Fuse.....	378 00
Lumber.....	4,177 24	Porter.....	76 65
Lead.....	43 04	Peas, dried.....	1,893 23
Lemons.....	334 21	Paper Ware.....	246 20
Life Preservers.....	9 10	Prunes.....	301 36
License for Steamboats.....	42 40	Printing material.....	374 32
Whisky.....	4,809 85	Pickles.....	246 88
Brandy.....	210 00	Quilts.....	1,779 70
Gin.....	105 96	Rents, Dispensary 23d Ward.....	120 00
Sherry Wine.....	218 21	Rice.....	4,316 72
Port.....	1,308 80	Rope.....	542 07
White “.....	38 75	Rubber goods.....	1,013 74
Mustard.....	175 27	Rye.....	1,598 87
Malt and Hops.....	175 84	Roofing materials.....	112 09
Meals to paupers.....	810 63	Removing bodies of dead chil-	
“ “ prisoners.....	484 57	dren.....	132 00
Matches.....	311 15	Salt.....	964 45
Meal, fine.....	1,572 20	Starch.....	143 36
“ white.....	526 70	Straw.....	4,165 06
“ coarse.....	1,723 75	Sewing-Machine materials.....	26 32
“ oat.....	2,569 75	Ship Chandlery.....	42 13
“ oil.....	46 67	Shirts.....	811 00
Milk.....	29,331 39	Soap.....	9,320 15
Mittens.....	48 80	Shoes for children.....	240 70
Molasses and Syrup.....	4,678 70	School Books.....	35 00
Mops.....	223 15	Sponge.....	173 58
Medical Books.....	23 94	Stove Fittings.....	1,087 34
Mineral water.....	115 20	Steel.....	914 51
Macaroni.....	187 44	Sugar.....	24,991 85
Maintenance of children trans-		Surgical Instruments.....	2,082 21
ferred from Randall's Island.....	21,264 80	Scrub Brushes.....	313 47
Maintenance of farmed-out chil-		Scales.....	54 73
dren.....	7,225 99	Sal. Soda.....	153 26
Musical instruments.....	25 75	Steam-fitting.....	1,022 47
Nails.....	233 05	Serving death notices.....	130 64
Newspapers.....	10 00	Sash Cord.....	63 28
Notions.....	234 56	Shorts.....	110 00
Nutmeg.....	54 80	Sash.....	7 00
Onions.....	364 25	Transportation of paupers.....	2,251 77
Oakum.....	1,198 00	Tea.....	8,504 19
Oysters.....	1,171 71	Telegraphic supplies.....	192 42
Carried forward.....	\$684,653 61	Carried forward.....	\$781,097 95

XXXIV

Brought forward	\$781,097 95	Brought forward	\$788,307 77
Tin.....	1,233 94	Vehicles repaired.....	1,094 26
Tinware.....	92 63	Vinegar.....	700 '1
Tobacco.....	4,392 82	Wood (kindling).....	191 50
Twine.....	125 68	Wooden-ware.....	62 80
Turpentine.....	94 57	Washing Fluid.....	1,248 75
Tallow.....	352 01	Wheaten Grits.....	760 10
Turnips.....	587 50	Wire.....	68 38
Trees.....	162 98	Weather Strips.....	20 60
Tar Boards.....	3 60	Water Closets.....	24 00
Tapicca.....	21 92	Yeast.....	263 15
Vegetables.....	142 17	Zinc.....	213 47
Carried forward.....	\$788,307 77		\$792,954 89

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS.

Amount of Supplies.....	\$792,954 89
Plumbing.....	\$1,072 45
Building Materials.....	1,015 08
Steam Fitting.....	3,358 71
Gas Fitting.....	727 88
Repairs to Elevator.....	275 00
Fire Brick, &c.....	434 89
Glass.....	1,153 61
Repairs to Locks.....	61 70
Grate Bars.....	269 98
Steamboat.....	1,690 72
Telegraphic Supplies.....	186 61
Roofing Materials.....	2,033 91
Lumber.....	3,018 19
Iron.....	188 41
Drain Pipe.....	395 08
Repairs to Boilers.....	1,905 15
Repairs to Bone Grinder.....	182 53
Repairs to Vehicles.....	390 19
Paints, Oils, &c.....	4,597 82
Stove Fitting.....	842 82
Hardware.....	73 68
Mason Work.....	16 00
	23,890 36
Amount Expended for Salaries.....	266,716 13
“ “ “ Cash Donations to Poor Adult Blind.....	20,000 00
“ “ “ Completion of Maternity Hospital.....	3,929 63
“ “ “ New Pavilions, Hart's Island.....	5,551 26
“ “ “ New Wing, Insane Asylum, Ward's Island.....	710 44
	\$1,113,752 71

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, January 7th, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1877.....	647
“ “ admissions during year.....	4,939

Total number treated.....5,586

The number of patients discharged.....	4,341
“ “ “ died.....	659
	—5,000

“ “ “ remaining in Hospital.....	586
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The following is a statement of the cases as admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1877 :

The number of ambulance cases.....	1,136
“ “ “ police.....	228
“ “ “ sun strokes....	4
“ “ “ other cases.....	3,571

Total.....4,939

The following tables, in the order in which they are placed, show the number of monthly admissions, discharges and deaths, during the year, the number of cases of injury brought by ambulance and otherwise, and of which number inquests have been held by coroners, also a *per capita* statement of the daily and yearly cost of each inmate of the Institution.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The Emergency Hospital, 223 East 26th Street, since it was opened, June 7th, 1877, has been of great service in relieving such class of patients as are not received in the wards of Bellevue, being only for the reception of patients that come too late, or in such condition

The Ambulance Corps have been always prompt when called upon, and given great attention to the sick and injured under their care.

In regard to the Matron, Miss Perkins, I deem it proper to remark that her attention has been in some measure diverted from her duties in the Hospital by the services she has been under the necessity of performing in the supervision of the Training School. The demands of both these positions are too onerous to be met by any one person, and I respectfully recommend that she should be required to confine herself exclusively to her duties as Matron, which she is admirably qualified to discharge.

I beg leave to tender my acknowledgments to the ladies of the State Charities Aid Association for their many acts of kindness to the suffering poor; also to the clergymen of different denominations and the kind Sisters of Charity, who are in daily attendance giving religious consolation to the sick.

I respectfully beg leave to tender my sincere thanks for the kindness and consideration I have received from your Honorable Board. I have endeavored to perform my duties faithfully, and shall, in the future, expect to gain in your esteem by practising as strict an economy as the proper management of the institution and the needs of the sick will admit.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. O'ROURKE,
Warden.

such as cleaning the wards, washing, cooking, also the repairs, carpenter work, plastering, painting, etc., has been performed by pauper help.

On the morning of June 8th fire was discovered in the Small-pox Pavilion, situated on the dock in front of the Hospital. The Fire Department were immediately notified, but notwithstanding their efforts to save the building it was entirely consumed. The building, at the time of the fire, was under the superintendence of the Board of Health. The nurse in charge could not give any account of how it originated.

During the past year I have found it necessary to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the need of more and better accommodation for the cases of insanity that pass through this institution; also the want of a Surgical Pavilion, the present one being totally inadequate.

The nursing, which is mostly under the supervision of the Training School, is highly commendable. The nurses and attendants throughout the Hospital have been kind and assiduous in their attention to the sick.

The supplies furnished by your Honorable Board for the maintenance of the Hospital have been abundant and excellent in quality. The meats, vegetables, bread and milk being especially good, and not in a single instance has there been any occasion to find fault.

There has been added, during the past year, greater facilities in case of fire. New fire hose, 200 feet to each floor, is connected to the water pipe, ready for use at any moment. This has been done under the superintendence of members of the Fire Department, and has been pronounced complete.

The arrangements for heating the hospital have given general satisfaction.

The Visiting Staff of Bellevue have been constant in their attendance at the hospital, giving great attention and care to the sick and wounded under their charge.

The House Staff have been very attentive to their duties.

I beg leave to commend to your Honorable Board the several officers and employes at this institution. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Conway, Mr. Walker and others have performed their duties admirably.

TABLE 2.
Nativities of those admitted for the year 1877.

MONTH.	UNITED STATES.		IRE- LAND.		ENG- LAND.		SCOT- LAND.		GER- MANY.		FRANCE.		CANADA.		ITALY.		WALES.		WEST INDIES.		SWITZER- LAND.		SWEDEN.		OTHER C'NTRIES.		US- KNOWN.	TOTAL.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.					
January.....	99	49	115	83	7	6	8	1	22	11	5	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	6	..	427
February.....	71	39	101	58	8	6	2	3	24	10	4	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	4	..	2	350
March.....	90	53	105	67	13	7	3	..	26	12	6	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	11	2	..	2	414
April.....	68	43	72	69	10	6	3	3	24	10	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	3	2	4	1	332
May.....	103	40	91	76	14	7	6	4	28	12	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	400
June.....	70	40	100	62	14	7	3	1	28	11	5	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	366
July.....	91	43	73	72	11	5	7	4	43	11	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	2	376
August.....	128	48	101	101	17	4	3	4	41	13	2	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	5	2	3	..	488
September.....	90	55	108	86	11	7	11	2	36	16	4	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	442
October.....	96	62	111	86	11	12	5	..	37	20	1	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	8	5	3	1	473
November.....	98	40	93	82	9	10	6	4	32	8	5	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	404
December.....	106	42	123	80	12	6	2	1	54	8	3	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	9	3	5	..	463
Total.....	1119	554	1198	992	197	89	50	97	395	149	44	15	22	50	96	3	2	..	11	3	10	9	10	6	10	5	50	94	27	10	4989

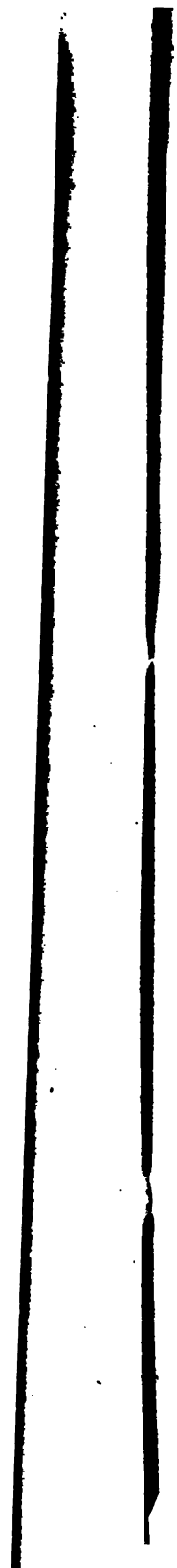


TABLE 3.

lance, Police and Coroners' Cases for the Year 1877.

MONTH.	AMBULANCE.	POLICE.	CORONERS' CASES.
.....	97	10	12
.....	65	18	13
.....	90	18	21
.....	83	25	21
.....	118	19	14
.....	90	25	21
.....	93	18	25
.....	142	28	21
.....	97	21	15
.....	87	17	21
.....	77	14	15
.....	97	15	19
.....	1,136	228	218

MORGUE.

*The following is a Statement of Bodies received at the MORGUE from
January 1st, 1877, to January 1st, 1878.*

RECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
March	6 Daniel Donovan.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
	9 Maggie Kelly.....	".....	Syncope.....	Calvary "
	19 Henry Cook.....	".....	Suic de.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
April	9 Ernest Brenner.....	".....	Drowning.....	City Cemetery
	13 John Fred Felt.....	".....	".....	"
	18 Fred Strammager.....	".....	Sui ide (Hanging).....	Lutheran "
	18 Joseph Wilson.....	".....	Drowning.....	Evergreen "
	22 Theo. B. Couch.....	".....	".....	Farrytown, N.Y.
	25 James B. Welsey.....	".....	".....	Bayside Cemetery
	27 Frank B. Storrs.....	".....	".....	City Cemetery
	28 Michael Morrissey.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
	29 William H. Finch.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
May	2 Patrick Cush.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
	8 Charles Schmaki.....	".....	".....	Evergreen "
	9 Charles Centhair.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
	9 John Dunlap.....	".....	".....	"
	9 Theo. Huxel.....	".....	".....	City "
	9 Martin Flannagan.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
	10 Ellen Holloran.....	".....	".....	"
	10 William Fisher.....	".....	".....	City "
	11 Hannah Roach.....	".....	".....	Cypress Hill C'tery
	13 Thomas Gillen.....	".....	".....	City "
	13 William Killeen.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
	15 Robert H. Chapin.....	".....	Alcoholism.....	City "
	24 John Dawson.....	".....	Comp. of Brain from Clot.....	Evergreen "
	25 Jos. Delaight.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
	27 William Finn.....	".....	Pneumonia.....	"
	28 Margaret McNea.....	".....	Hemorrhage from Lungs.....	City "
	29 Fritz Pritchard.....	".....	Pistol Shot wd. in head.....	"
June	9 Wm. L. Maxwell.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
	12 Franklin Cain.....	".....	".....	Greenwood "
	15 Lizzie Murphy.....	".....	Comp. of Brain from Clot.....	City "
	22 Silas Wagner.....	".....	Alcoholism.....	"
	25 Laurence Dierzo.....	James F. O'Rourke.....	Fracture of Skull.....	Lutheran "
	26 John Dwyer.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Drowning.....	City "
	27 John Lund.....	".....	Railroad Injuries.....	"
July	10 Pat W. Kenick.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
	10 William Sheridan.....	".....	".....	City "
	11 Daniel Lynch.....	".....	".....	Valachia, N.Y.
	16 Louis Fricker.....	".....	".....	City Cemetery
	18 Robert F. Barto.....	".....	".....	"
August	8 Wm. T. Bloodgood.....	".....	Suicide.....	Cypress Hill "
	13 James McCrosson.....	".....	Drowning.....	City "
	21 Fredk. Nordbruch.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
	29 Edward Trainor.....	".....	".....	City "
Sept	29 John Miller.....	".....	Uraemia.....	Lutheran "
	5 John McLean.....	".....	Brights.....	City "
	14 Lizzie Smith.....	".....	Drowning.....	Lutheran "
	22 Bernard Grinan.....	James F. O'Rourke.....	Fracture of Skull.....	Calvary "
	23 John Leary.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Injuries.....	City "
October	14 Fredk. Blackman.....	".....	Drowning.....	Cypress Hill "
	19 Thomas Leonard.....	".....	Railroad Injuries.....	Calvary "
	22 Alex. C. Schmidt.....	".....	Drowning.....	Lutheran "
	30 Charles Corwlu.....	".....	".....	River Head, L.I.
Nov.	2 Pat McGlave.....	".....	".....	City Cemetery
	2 John Becker.....	".....	".....	Lutheran "
	6 James Lord.....	".....	".....	Evergreen "
	6 Bridget Bruen.....	".....	".....	Calvary "
	7 David Hughes.....	".....	".....	Holy Cross "
	8 Arthur Rogers.....	".....	".....	Greenwood "
	12 Matt Selter.....	Central Park Police Office	Suicide (Pistol Shot wd.).....	Lutheran "
	14 Elias Meyer.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Starvation.....	Bayside "
	26 Philip Kavanaugh.....	".....	Drowning.....	Calvary "
Dec.	4 Anthon Miller.....	".....	Suicide.....	City "
	7 James P. Hoban.....	".....	Opium Poisoning.....	Calvary "

UNRECOGNIZED BODIES.

DATE.	NAME.	WHOSE CHARGE.	VERDICT.	Where Buried.
January 9	Unknown Man.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Fracture of skull.....	City Cemetery.
27	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
Feb. 16	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
April 3	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
12	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
15	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
23	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
24	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
27	" ".....	" ".....	Cirrhosis of Liver.....	" "
May 3	Woman.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
7	Man.....	" ".....	Phthisis.....	" "
8	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	Pneumonia.....	" "
12	Woman.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
13	Man.....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
15	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
15	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
22	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
23	" ".....	" ".....	Congestion of Lungs....	" "
24	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
24	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
27	" (lower half of body).....	" ".....	Railroad injuries.....	" "
June 1	Unknown Man.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
2	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
5	" ".....	" ".....	Apoplexy.....	" "
18	" ".....	" ".....	Rupt. of Varicose Veins.	" "
19	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
20	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
25	" ".....	" ".....	Alcoholism.....	" "
27	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
28	" ".....	" ".....	Cause d'th unable to state	" "
July 2	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
3	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
9	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
14	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
16	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
22	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
26	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
29	" ".....	Central Park Police.....	Uraemia.....	" "
29	" ".....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Drowning.....	" "
August 1	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
1	" ".....	" ".....	Uraemia.....	" "
5	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
7	" ".....	Jas. F. O'Rourke.....	Carbolic Acid burning...	" "
13	" ".....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Drowning.....	" "
26	" ".....	" ".....	Uraemia.....	" "
31	Woman.....	" ".....	Bright's Disease.....	" "
Sept. 1	Man.....	" ".....	Railroad injuries.....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	Suicide (hanging).....	" "
16	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
Oct. 2	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
4	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
9	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
11	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
13	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
18	" ".....	" ".....	Run over by Railroad....	" "
18	" ".....	" ".....	Bright's Disease.....	" "
Nov. 2	" ".....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "
9	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
21	" ".....	" ".....	" ".....	" "
24	" ".....	Jas. F. O'Rourke.....	Alcoholism.....	" "
Dec. 3	Woman.....	Supt. O. D. P.....	Opium Poisoning.....	" "
15	Man.....	" ".....	Drowning.....	" "

Making a total number of bodies received, one hundred and twenty-nine (129).

Recognized 65
Unrecognized, 64

Total, 129

JAMES F. O'ROURKE,
Warden.

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

JANUARY 1, 1877.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—As Secretary of the Medical Board, I respectfully submit the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1877:

Number of patients in hospital January 1st, 1877.....	647
Admissions during the year.....	4939
Total number treated.....	5586
Number of patients discharged.....	4341
Number of deaths.....	659
Total.....	5000
Remaining in hospital.....	586

These figures show a death rate for the year of less than 12 per cent. of all cases treated, and constitute in themselves the best criticism upon the management of the hospital which could be presented. The ratio of deaths to the whole number treated has not reached so low a figure in any former year, and the Medical Board feels that it is a matter for congratulation that the sanitary condition of Bellevue in 1877 compares so favorably with the past. At first sight a death rate of 12 per cent. seems high; but it may be readily explained when we consider Bellevue as a large metropolitan hospital, receiving cases of accident and emergency, many of them in a dying condition when they reach the hospital. During a portion of the past year a new system of tabulating the records in books especially prepared for the purpose has been employed in all the divisions of the hospital.

It is to be regretted that these tables do not cover the whole year. As they stand, it is impossible to use them to give accurate details of the results of treatment of the different classes of disease. I find full records, however, of the past six months—July and December inclusive. From these records it appears that, during the last six months of 1877 a total of 331 deaths occurred in the hospital. Of

these, 95, nearly one-third, took place within 24 hours after the admission of the patient to the hospital. Many of these 95 must have been dying when received ; and, in justice, they should be excluded in estimating the death rate of patients actually treated in the hospital.

Though no contagious disorders are admitted into the institution, the nature of many of the maladies treated within its walls is such as to endanger the development of infectious septic emanations in the wards. On the first suspicion of any such poison, thorough disinfection of the wards with chlorine gas has been resorted to with the effect of keeping the hospital surgically pure. Among the necessary improvements advocated in previous reports, the removal of the water closets from their present position to shafts erected outside of the hospital is, I believe, under the consideration of your Honorable Board.

Though the erection of such shafts may require considerable outlay, the benefit derived therefrom in improved ventilation will amply repay the cost.

The burning of the Fever Hospital, situated on the Bellevue grounds, on June 8th, 1877, though looked upon at the time by some persons as a serious calamity, can scarcely be so regarded. All hygienic research goes to show conclusively that all contagious diseases should be removed as far as possible from the immediate vicinity of a dense population.

In a former report it was suggested to your Honorable Board that an alteration be made in the Amphitheatre of Bellevue. The clinics have never been more largely attended than during the past year, but only those in the immediate vicinity of the speaker could hear accurately. While the construction of the Amphitheatre for light and observation is unsurpassed, the laws of acoustics have been ignored. It is probable that the defect can be easily remedied by a skillful architect at a trifling cost.

The Medical Board refers with pleasure and satisfaction to the House-staff of Bellevue. The gentlemen composing this department have been zealous and faithful in fulfilling the arduous duties of their position.

The Ambulance Corps connected with Bellevue are worthy of high commendation. They have at all times been prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

To Mr. J. F. O'Rourke, Warden, the Medical Board tenders sincere thanks for the kindly manner in which he has seconded its views for bettering the condition of the hospital patients.

Mr. John Frey, Superintendent of the Drug Department; Mr. Chas. Rice, Chemist, and Mr. Walker, Apothecary, in their relations with the Medical Board and with the House-staff, have given satisfaction in all particulars.

The Training School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital is rapidly increasing in efficiency. Nothing seems more strange than that humanity had not suggested such a system long before it was brought into use in this institution. That the school under the supervision of Miss Perkins is an honor to Bellevue Hospital is sufficiently attested by the resolutions which were recently passed by a unanimous vote of the Medical Board.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to express for the Medical Board their warm appreciation of the many acts of kind assistance and prompt co-operation which they have received at your hands. Our interests have been single; our mutual object the relief of the sick poor and the education of medical men, and the training of nurses to fit them for the skillful performance of their functions in the community at large. To your Honorable Board will be due no small share in whatever success may ultimately crown our efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. KEYES,

Secretary.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL, 99TH STREET.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I most respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the following report of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The number of patients remaining in hospital January 1st, 1877.....	5
“ number of admissions during the year ending December 31st, 1877.....	396
“ “ patients discharged	364
“ “ deaths during the year.....	22
“ “ patients remaining in hospital December 31st, 1877.....	15

Total number treated..... 401

The following is a statement of the cases as admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1877 :—

Number of ambulance cases	338
“ “ police cases.....	45
All other cases.	13

Total number 396

The following tables, in the order in which they are placed, show the number of monthly admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year, the number of cases of injury brought by ambulance, police, and otherwise, and of which number inquests have been held by coroners ; also a statement of the nativities of those admitted during the year.

The sanitary condition of the Hospital for the past year has been excellent in every instance.

The supplies for the maintenance of the inmates, which your Honorable Board have sent to this Institution for the past year, have been of the most excellent quality, and in every instance have been abundant.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I express my gratitude to Prof. J. R. Wood and Consulting Surgeon W. F. Fluhrer, for their kind

counsel and wise suggestions in regard to the management of the affairs of this Institution, which have been of the greatest value to me.

I beg leave to commend to your Honorable Board the House Staff, for the admirable manner in which they have attended to their duties, they being on duty at all hours of the day and night, and for their prompt attention to all calls made upon them by the sick poor in the vicinity of the hospital. Also the Ambulance Surgeon, being on duty at all hours, has always attended to the calls for his service with great promptitude.

In conclusion, permit me to return my sincere thanks to your Honorable Board for your kindness and confidence reposed in me, in carrying out your instructions in conducting the affairs of this Institution. I have endeavored to fulfill the duties of my position in a judicious manner, and hope to gain in your esteem by an assiduous attention to my duties, and interest in the welfare of the department and the inmates whom you have placed in my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STONE,

Steward.

TABLE 1.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1877.

MONTHS	ADMISSIONS					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January .	14	8	13	19	22	16	7	6	17	23	1	..	1	..	1
February.	17	9	7	19	26	12	7	6	13	19	2	1	..	3	3
March . . .	19	6	10	15	25	13	7	8	12	20	3	..	2	1	3
April . . .	17	7	9	15	24	19	7	9	17	26	1	..	..	1	1
May	28	12	14	26	40	31	14	16	29	45	1	..	1	..	1
June.	39	12	16	35	51	31	12	15	28	43	..	..	..	..	..
July.	34	10	11	33	44	27	9	9	27	36	6	..	..	6	6
August. . .	40	8	15	33	48	38	8	14	32	46	1	..	..	1	1
September	34	9	14	29	43	33	9	18	24	42	4	..	1	3	4
October. . .	17	5	7	15	22	17	5	7	15	22	1	..	..	1	1
November	19	4	8	15	23	17	4	7	14	21	..	..	..	..	..
December	22	6	9	19	28	15	6	8	13	21	1	..	..	1	1
Total . . .	300	96	123	273	396	269	95	123	241	364	21	1	5	17	22

TABLE 2.
Nativities of those admitted during the year 1877.

MONTHS.	UNITED STATES		IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.		ENGLAND.		GERMANY.		FRANCE.		ITALY.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January	3	2	5	6	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
February	4	3	4	8	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	8	2	7	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
April	7	2	9	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	10	4	8	6	1	..	2	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
June	12	5	18	4	..	..	2	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
July	6	5	19	3	..	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
August	12	3	20	2	..	..	3	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	10	3	12	4	2	..	2	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
October	5	2	7	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
November	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
December	7	1	11	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	90	34	128	42	5	..	16	5	47	18	4	..	2	..	4	1

TABLE 3.

Ambulance, Police and Coroners' Cases for the Year 1877.

MONTHS.	AMBULANCE.	POLICE.	CORONERS' CASES.
January.....	19	2	1
February.....	20	1	2
March.....	21	3	3
April.....	22	6	1
May.....	37	6	1
June.....	37	4	..
July.....	45	1	6
August.....	43	5	1
September.....	43	8	4
October.....	17	1	1
November.....	16	4	..
December.....	18	4	1
Total.....	338	45	21

SURGEON'S REPORT.

The admissions to the 99th St. Hospital, during the past year, have embraced cases of disease and injury of great variety, and of all grades of severity. Many of the injuries were of such character that the welfare of the patient depended upon the receipt of prompt attention. The hospital has not only been able to afford relief to patients with such injuries, which are constantly occurring in the neighborhood, but has through its Dispensary Department extended its benefits to a still larger class of patients, who, if not timely relieved might become hospital cases, and a greater burden upon the city.

There is another relation which the hospital bears to the community in which it stands, remote from other hospitals, which deserves special notice, and that is: the visiting, by the House Staff, of the sick poor at their homes. These patients, although they have food and shelter, are too poor to incur the extra expense of medical attendance. But for the visits, by members of the staff, such patients would necessarily have to be transported to a hospital, and cared for at a greater expense to the city.

The sanitary condition of the hospital has been good, largely owing to the efficiency of the Steward.

The members of the House Staff have been prompt and faithful in the performance of their duties, and many cases have been conducted to a favorable issue, through their devotedness.

Respectfully,

JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.,

Surgeon-in-Chief of Reception Hospital.

WM. F. FLUHRER, M. D.,

Supervising Surgeon.

HOUSE SURGEON'S REPORT.

You will find appended a tabulated statement of the past year's work in this Dispensary, and it is with pleasure that we draw your attention to the increased amount of good performed over previous years.

The tables accompanying the Steward's report clearly demonstrate what has been done in the hospital, but we deem it proper to lay before your Honorable Board a few explanatory remarks. A great number of cases in hospital during the year were of a serious character, due, to a certain extent, to the vast improvements going on in this section of the city; and owing to our location, no doubt lives have been saved and much suffering relieved. The police cases have been for the most part of a class demanding immediate attention and requiring the services of an ambulance. The officers of the several precincts have unanimously pronounced our ambulance system faultless, as they have always been attended with such promptness, and in this particular the ambulance surgeon and driver are deserving of special mention.

The Dispensary, one of the greatest boons to those lacking the means to secure medical aid elsewhere, of which class there are a great number about us, has been doing a large share of the good work. The notably large increase of dispensary patients may be attributed to the pressure of the times and the vast increase of the laboring classes needed for the purpose of carrying on the many improvements which are now in progress in this part of the city; and the remuneration for labor being so low renders them unable to procure medical assistance unless gratuitously given. The nature of the work performed leaves the employes liable to numerous minor casual-

ties. To malaria are due a number of cases which come to the dispensary for relief, and they have uniformly expressed their gratitude for the services rendered; and indeed were it not for the attention paid this class, many of them would ultimately terminate in more serious diseases, and become chronic cases, dependent upon the city for support.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.—Living in this district are a number of people who, when seriously ill and confined to their homes, being unable to attend the dispensary or to obtain the services of outside physicians, call upon us, and to this class we flatter ourselves we have been of some benefit. It is unnecessary to specify the classes of disease met with in these cases, as they are, for the most part, of such character as are incident to a general practice.

To Dr. W. F. Fluhrer, Visiting Surgeon, is due much of the credit for the success of operations and the treatment of difficult cases. His promptness in answering calls for consultation, which during a portion of the year were quite frequent, and his pleasant and courteous manner on all occasions, have rendered him a most agreeable superior.

As far as lay in their power, the House Staff have spared neither time or pains to ensure the welfare of those coming under their charge.

The Steward and Apothecary have efficiently fulfilled the duties entrusted to them, and proved themselves capable gentlemen.

To your Honorable Board we would tender our thanks for the manner in which all our requests have been granted, and the interest manifested in the management of the institution.

TABLE A,
Showing the number of Patients Treated.

MONTHS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Medical.	Surgical.	Total.
January.....	81	35	41	110	47	157
February.....	115	81	80	222	54	276
March.....	141	82	69	247	45	292
April.....	148	100	113	307	54	361
May.....	149	103	110	270	92	362
June.....	151	105	117	271	102	373
July.....	170	132	126	296	132	428
August.....	143	120	158	304	117	421
September.....	122	113	101	188	148	336
October.....	133	118	107	258	100	358
November.....	147	90	42	203	76	279
December.....	98	85	103	224	62	286
Total.....	1598	1164	1167	2900	1029	3929

TABLE B,
Showing the number of Out-Door Poor Visited.

MONTHS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
January.....	4	8	11	23
February.....	3	6	18	27
March.....	1	7	12	20
April.....	3	5	6	14
May.....	9	12	16	37
June.....	16	3	6	25
July.....	15	9	9	33
August.....	10	12	2	24
September.....	13	26	15	54
October.....	22	14	5	41
November.....	17	6	23	46
December.....	3	17	10	30
Total.....	116	125	133	374

TABLE C,

Showing the number of Prescriptions Dispensed.

.....	380	Brought forward.....	3445
.....	312	August.....	726
.....	326	September.....	668
.....	534	October.....	663
.....	618	November.....	698
.....	577	December.....	666
.....	698		
		Total.....	6866
and forward.....	3445		

Yours respectfully,

P. V. BURNETT, M. D.,

House Surgeon.

EXAMINATION OFFICE.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The Eleventh Annual Report of this office is respectfully submitted to your Honorable Board. I have thought it advisable to make this report more elaborate than it has heretofore been, for many reasons, the principal one being, that, as will be shown in the tables below, the whole number of patients admitted to all the hospitals of the department, are here given in a condensed form, which could only be otherwise accomplished by a complete tabulation of the admissions to the several hospitals in one report, an undertaking, it is almost needless for me to state, as onerous as it is impracticable; and again, I think data of some value are here given, whereby the sanitary condition of the city is shown, through the influence of overcrowding in houses, defective sewerage, residence in damp cellars, etc., in the lower parts of the city, and also the relative condition of the upper and lower wards. The only statistics used to demonstrate the variable influences which create disease in New York city, are those of epidemics, which are fortunately rare, contagious or infectious diseases, and deaths.

Now if we consider the rarity of epidemics and of contagious or infectious diseases, and also the comparatively small number of deaths, which at present afford the only basis of estimation of the relative health or sickness of this city, we readily see by how small a minority in numbers the healthful condition of this great metropolis is approximated.

But if to these we add the much greater number of cases of disease that recover, and which are therefore never reported, we can with more certainty and much more intelligibly, by combining the deaths and the cases which recover, at once estimate the total number of cases of any particular disease, the percentage of deaths, and the relation of this disease to the whole number of inhabitants.

The total number of applicants was 15,674, of whom 15,200 were admitted and assigned, as shown in Table B. Of the number admitted there were

Male adults.....	9,569
Female ".....	5,475
Male minors.....	110
Female ".....	46
Applicants rejected and referred to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.....	351
" referred to the Department of Emigration.....	19
" " " " " Health, (having small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc.,).....	29
Refused to go to hospital after being thereunto assigned.....	75
Total.....	15,674

The same plan as heretofore has been carried out in the distribution of patients. Acute diseases and recent severe injuries have been admitted to Bellevue Hospital, and an impartial division of patients, mostly sub-acute or chronic cases, have been admitted to the Charity and Homœopathic Hospitals, when the census would allow it. Patients have been assigned strictly according to the daily census of the several hospitals, and to prevent overcrowding, which has occurred quite frequently, it has been necessary to admit chronic cases to Bellevue Hospital. Requests from patients have been regarded, as also have requests from physicians in the assignment of patients according to their expressed preference for either allopathic or homœopathic treatment. Cases of pregnancy, in which uterogestation had not advanced farther than the seventh month, were referred to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, with a recommendation for their retention in the Alms-house till the time arrived for their transfer to hospital, in order to obviate a possible overcrowding in the Obstetrical wards of Charity Hospital.

I have found it necessary, since July last, at which time I was appointed by your Honorable Board, to keep a "Black-book," in which are recorded the names of all patients who have been discharged for disorderly conduct, so that in event of their application, they have been summarily rejected, unless their sickness required immediate treatment, and when this was necessary, they have never been returned to the same hospital from which they had been discharged for this cause, or any other gross infraction of the rules governing patients.

I also found that quite a number of inmates from the Alms-house were discharged at their own or at the request of their friends, in

order to place them where they could receive hospital treatment, although having incurable disabilities which precluded all possibility of their being benefited.

As the wards of Charity and also of the Homœopathic Hospital have had and still have a great share of these chronic cases, I have been enabled to save both of these hospitals the trouble of retransferring them to the Alms-house, by telegraphing for a permit, as these applicants in nearly every case were unable to return to the Central Office for a permit, their friends very considerably having previously left them or had them transferred to Bellevue, in the first instance, by sick-wagon.

A complete record has been kept of these cases, so that with all I am satisfied the records of this office are in a more systematic condition than ever before.

Before referring to the tables it will be necessary to elucidate what might prove to be a few obscure points.

By "General Diseases" is meant all rheumatism and rheumatic diseases. Malarial fevers are only entered in this report and under the heading "fevers." Those patients included under the caption "Domicile not given," embrace a nomadic class of paupers who vacillate among the very poorest lodging-houses, chiefly in the lower wards of the city.

Table A shows the number of applicants admitted to hospital, and referred to the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out Door Poor, the class of diseases with which they were affected, and the wards of the city in which they reside. By this table it will be seen that from eleven wards have been received more than one hundred cases each of general diseases, and of these eleven wards seven are below Houston street; or, in other words, these seven wards, namely the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 14th, furnish 1,048, or nearly one-half of the whole number of cases of rheumatism, and this statement is true with the Respiratory system, (lung diseases,) these wards giving 1,134 cases out of 2,304 from the city.

In the aggregate of all diseases these same wards show 6,150, again nearly one-half of the whole number of cases. In "General Diseases" and also in "Respiratory system" it is found, in the former there were 1,596 cases from the east, to 729 cases from the west side of the city, showing a difference of about 800 more from east side; and in

the latter, from the east side 1,599 cases to 805 from the west side, showing again a difference of about 800 more for the east side. In making this computation a half each were credited to either side from the 1st and 12th wards and of "Domicile not given." The majority of cases entered as "Surgical cases," were ulcers of the leg, and their distribution through the city is a sufficient hint as to their causation, namely bad hygienic influences, as is shown by 218 cases from the 4th ward alone, due, no doubt, to overcrowding, bad street sewerage, and like potent causes in lowering vitality. Injuries, it will be seen, are pretty evenly divided in locality. The ward sending the greatest number of all diseases is the 4th with 1,205, or 281 more than any other ward; and the ward sending the least number is the 24th with 90 cases. There were 1,136 ambulance cases, and 228 police cases admitted to Bellevue Hospital, which are included in the table, mostly of accidents and severe cases.

Table B shows the number of patients assigned to the different hospitals of the Department, and those referred to Bureau for the Medical and Surgical Relief of Out Door Poor, with rejections and grand total.

By calling to mind the plan of distribution mentioned above, it will be seen that of 2,370 cases of "General Diseases" admitted, 1,918 were chronic, with an occasional exception, and in the same manner the ratio of acute to chronic diseases can be estimated throughout the classification.

I doubt if your Honorable Board can be congratulated more upon anything than on the opening of the Emergency Hospital. The continual apprehension of danger and suffering this measure has relieved has more than repaid the time and expense caused by its institution. The first case was admitted on June 13th, 1877, and to date 54 cases have been admitted, two of which number were cases of threatened abortion, and are therefore entered in the classification under which they appear.

Table C shows the prevalence of non-contagious diseases during the different months in New York city.

The greatest number of rheumatic diseases admitted was in March, 237, and least number in April, 166. The admissions for Malarial fevers were considerably augmented during August, September and October, to as suddenly drop to the average again in November.

These patients, although charged on the tables as residents, contracted their sickness without the city, while being employed in their capacities as domestics, laborers, etc. I learned on close inquiry, a number of these cases came from brick-yards in Haverstraw, and also from Long Island and New Jersey; the applicants in every instance were residents of this city, with the exception of 36 in number.

The whole number of Venereal cases are not given here, only from September, as previous to that time it was not the custom of this office to record all permits of these patients. This statement is made to contradict any hypothesis that there had been at that period a sudden influx of immorality into the city. As the average per month for the last third of the year was 152, I would place the whole number at 1,824.

I am indebted to my predecessor, Dr. G. O. Morrison-Fiset, for the monthly reports preceding July 1st, 1877.

Permit me, Sir, in closing, to thank yourself and the Honorable Commissioners for the kindness and courtesy I have received at your hands while I have been in my present position.

Very respectfully,

S. HEMINGWAY, M. D.

Examining Physician.

TABLE A,

Showing the number of Patients assigned to the different Hospitals of the Department, and those referred to the Bureau for the Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor, the class of Diseases with which they were affected, and the Wards of the City in which they reside, for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

WARDS OF NEW YORK CITY.

DISEASES AND INJURIES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Domi- cile Not Given.	Non-Resi- dents of N. Y. City.	Total.
MEDICAL DISEASES—																											
General Diseases—	124	13	16	225	54	124	150	160	70	119	82	35	37	156	31	67	125	120	89	110	144	33	10	15	216	55	2370
Fever	58	7	7	47	11	33	34	33	16	19	17	13	15	31	15	18	47	29	41	26	36	21	4	14	87	36	711
Nervous System	37	3	6	68	25	47	57	62	33	53	48	23	29	55	21	34	69	87	103	59	81	69	13	13	150	82	1384
Circulatory	8	1	1	15	1	14	12	7	1	3	3	4	6	14	2	3	10	13	7	10	6	1	1	1	18	5	176
Absorbent	1	1	1	14	1	7	4	11	3	3	2	1	1	5	1	3	5	2	3	6	6	1	1	2	12	1	96
Respiratory	142	15	21	263	67	171	169	124	63	134	79	62	35	128	42	54	97	125	79	85	109	68	10	11	167	54	2338
Digestive	26	2	4	65	18	35	33	32	21	43	26	10	14	43	11	18	40	55	25	32	39	27	4	5	72	17	633
Urinary	23	2	2	36	8	35	22	15	6	18	13	2	12	27	9	11	19	14	17	23	19	20	2	4	25	10	384
SURGICAL DISEASES—																											
Male Gen'l System.	4	2	1	11	1	9	20	7	2	9	8	7	5	6	3	5	1	4	4	11	3	3	1	1	13	6	142
Skin	13	2	2	25	7	15	10	18	5	13	9	4	7	12	3	9	10	11	11	14	7	11	1	1	20	7	246
Eye and Ear	25	5	6	89	10	43	29	28	7	16	7	7	5	32	3	8	22	21	21	12	18	13	6	1	30	8	442
Veneral	53	11	11	78	19	69	60	83	22	71	16	13	14	46	24	22	34	31	33	47	39	38	6	3	53	13	908
Injuries	58	7	11	100	43	98	93	67	25	73	53	14	31	76	19	52	86	107	95	70	101	43	5	9	104	64	1504
Surgical Cases	105	10	28	218	62	124	132	97	65	94	68	36	49	166	36	75	103	100	102	121	102	62	21	6	167	97	2166
PECULIAR TO WOMEN—																											
Female Gen. System.	17	1	5	17	9	16	24	19	5	23	5	5	8	20	12	18	13	22	17	28	18	3	1	1	15	6	327
Pregnancy	24	5	5	19	7	20	28	18	18	35	13	16	16	21	19	15	30	30	35	30	34	19	6	3	29	13	508
Parturition	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	31	1	54
Poisons.	4	1	1	5	2	5	6	4	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	8	2	7	1	11	4	1	1	14	4	96
Alcohol.	15	4	3	38	12	17	35	22	8	18	6	6	32	6	10	23	39	30	21	32	21	4	2	2	63	37	510
Unclassified Dis'eases.	3	1	1	7	2	8	6	4	1	9	4	2	1	7	1	4	8	10	4	6	4	6	1	2	68	2	171
Total	748	92	129	1205	362	893	924	801	373	756	458	232	364	820	262	426	752	801	711	713	823	463	95	90	1344	517	15200

Showing the number of Patients assigned to each of the different Hospitals of the Department, and those referred to the Bureau for the Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out Door Poor, with the rejections and Grand Total for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

DISEASES AND INJURIES.	To Bellevue Hospital.	To Charity Hospital.	To Homoeopathic Hospital.	To Emergency Hospital.	To Epileptic Hospital.	To Hart's Island Hospital.	To Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief Out Door Poor.	Total Assigned to Hospital.	Applicants Referred and Refusing to go to Hospital.	Rejected, and go to Hospital.
MEDICAL DISEASES.										
General Diseases.	452	676	815			370	57	2370	Number of Fraudulent applications rejected, and referred to the Supt of O. D. Poor.	Number of applicants referred to Department of Emigration.
Fevers.	369	152	165		2	22	5	715		
Nervous System.	736	168	180		173	51	16	1324		
Circulatory System.	59	49	59			8	1	176		
Absorbent "	26	32	33			3	2	96		
Respiratory "	608	788	832			110	20	2358		
Digestive "	298	162	173			35	25	693		
Urinary "	167	125	91			10	1	394		
SURGICAL DISEASES.										
Male Generative System.	68	50	14			3	7	142	Number of applicants refusing to go to Hospital after being thereunto assigned.	Number of Contagious Diseases referred to the Department of Health.
Skin.	11	182	34			3	16	246		
Eye and Ear.	41	262	133			4	2	442		
Veneral.	43	826	25			14	14	918		
Injuries.	882	296	254			18	54	1504		
Surgical Cases.	527	836	638			84	81	2166		
PECULIAR TO WOMEN.										
Female Gen'tive System.	158	144	18	2		2	1	327		
Pregnancy.	23	482	3					508		
Parturition.	1	1		52				54		
Poisons.	69	16	7		3	1		96		
Alcohol.	344	84	76		1	2	3	510		
Unclassified diseases.	48	41	21			10	51	171		
Total.	4932	5372	3571	54	179	736	356	15,200	351	19
Grand Total										15,674.

TABLE C.
Showing the prevalence of Non-Contagious Diseases during the different months, in New York City, for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

MONTH.	MEDICAL DISEASES.										SURGICAL DISEASES.						PECULIAR TO WOMEN.				Unclassified Diseases.	Total Assigned to Hospital.	Rejected, referred to Hospital.	Grand Total.
	General Dis- eases.	Nervous Sys- tem.	Circulatory System.	Absorbent System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive Sys- tem.	Urinary System.	Male Generative System.	Skin.*	Eye and Ear.	Veneral.	Injuries.	Surgical Cases.	Female Gener- ative System.	Pregnancy.	Parturition.	Poisons.	Alcohol.						
January.....	169	28	97	23	7	213	37	30	8	23	37	35	160	193	30	47	..	4	35	4	1180	32	1212	
February....	189	40	112	22	13	180	40	26	16	29	45	39	135	117	18	18	2	18	22	2	1086	29	1115	
March.....	237	68	178	22	8	249	29	31	10	15	41	29	138	190	20	142	3	7	48	2	1271	21	1292	
April.....	166	60	99	14	5	180	26	46	9	24	28	27	106	158	26	26	1	5	41	6	1083	35	1118	
May.....	206	42	108	14	2	204	34	50	1	17	45	39	97	184	14	44	..	4	64	2	1171	18	1189	
June.....	195	35	126	9	..	147	47	34	2	19	41	34	73	85	8	49	..	17	42	35	1098	83	1181	
July.....	904	40	138	6	1	170	108	29	2	25	43	41	147	272	44	34	1	16	31	97	1253	60	1303	
August.....	215	83	118	4	7	177	114	38	16	21	43	56	147	204	40	57	3	18	68	36	1481	43	1524	
September..	180	113	116	14	6	176	90	17	11	12	34	142	186	176	26	42	2	2	42	14	1361	39	1400	
October.....	189	127	109	18	7	212	65	26	24	18	32	183	140	217	42	59	33	6	40	13	1361	36	1397	
November...	187	48	100	17	7	238	26	30	22	17	35	133	138	194	30	47	5	7	42	15	1366	52	1418	
December..	201	31	93	22	4	212	47	37	21	25	52	130	118	176	17	43	7	6	35	21	1289	36	1325	
Total.....	2348	715	1324	176	96	2148	693	394	142	246	464	908	1514	2066	327	568	54	96	510	171	15,200	474	15,674	

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

CHARITY HOSPITAL, B. L. New York, Jan. 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR. In accordance with existing regulations, I have the honor herewith respectfully to submit the Annual Report of the Charity, Fever, Epileptic and Paralytic, Penitentiary, Alms-house, Work-house, and Maternity Hospitals, and the Hospital for Incurables, for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

	Males.	Females.
Number of patients in Charity Hospital at commencement of year	396	369
Admitted during the year.....	4,686	3,638
Whole number treated.....		9,069
Daily average under treatment.....		755
	Males.	Females.
Discharged, recovered or improved.....	4,107	3,372
Discharged, unimproved.....	278	220
Died.....		437
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1877.....		675
Rate of death on whole number treated.....		4.80 per cent.

The average daily census has been somewhat less this year than last, owing to the occupation of one of our wards by female epileptics, transferred from the upper end of the Island in February. The number of admissions, however, is slightly in excess of last year. Probably the most marked event in the history of the hospital during the year is the diminution in the death rate, that of last year being over 8 per cent. of the number admitted, while this year it is but 4.8 per cent. of the entire number treated. There are many causes which have operated to diminish our mortality, among which may be mentioned the opening of medical wards at the Alms-house, thus relieving us of a large number of cases which formerly were brought here only to die. The excellent care our patients have received at the hands of the doctors and nurses has also contributed to bring about this result. Prominent among these causes are the improve-

ments in drainage and ventilation, which during the year have been many and radical.

The nature of the cases received in many of our wards is such that the wards are always full, the diseases being for the most part chronic and incurable. These miserable creatures usually enter the hospital only to die or to recuperate sufficiently to enable them to struggle for an existence a short time outside, returning after a longer or shorter time to the hospital either to die or to repeat the same experience.

The opening of a Branch Hospital at Randall's Island last year has been a source of relief to us, and has prevented, to a great extent, the overcrowding which in previous years has been so fruitful a source of complaint against our Institution. The Convalescent Hospitals on Hart's Island have also furnished accommodations for a large number of our lingering cases.

During the greater part of the year we have been able to furnish beds for all of our inmates. Still the necessity has often arisen of putting three patients in two beds. It is with a good deal of satisfaction that I have to report at the close of the year an increase of 150 in our number of beds. This has been brought about by the removal of the workmen to the new dormitory over the workshops, the transfer of the Fever service to the Health Department, and to the erection of the new Maternity Pavilions. With these increased accommodations, it would seem that complaints on the score of overcrowding must cease, and it is confidently expected that for the coming year at least such will be the case. It would be desirable, however, if increased provision could be made for such cases as are incurable, and require little or no medical treatment, in the Alms-house, or in pavilions attached thereto, where they could be cared for at diminished expense, and thus make room here for cases which are still amenable to treatment.

No fatal or serious accident has occurred in connection with the hospital during the year, nor have I to record the occurrence of any marked epidemic.

Many important changes and improvements have been made in nearly every department of the hospital, and others are in progress. As might be expected in a public institution laboring as do all in this Department under constant pecuniary embarrassment, grave defects still exist. I shall endeavor not only to report to your Honorable

Board what has been done, but also to call attention to such further changes as a comparatively short experience has shown to be imperative for the welfare of the hospital and its inmates. In so doing I shall refer only to such as seem to me to be entirely practicable and indicated by true economy.

THE HOSPITAL BUILDING.

During the year about one-half of the wards have been disinfected and painted. The entire central building has been repainted, together with the bath-rooms and closets throughout the hospital. The lower main hall has been elegantly grained and marbled by Bent Saunders, a convalescent patient, who is now finishing the stairways in a like manner. The roof of the central building has been thoroughly repaired and painted. The window-blinds throughout the hospital have been taken down, repaired and repainted, and the window sashes and frames painted. This latter has been no small undertaking when it is considered that there are 500 windows in the building.

Especial attention has been given to the means necessary to secure that greatest of all blessings in a large hospital, a plentiful supply of pure air. The success with which these efforts have been attended is greater, even, than was anticipated. The work necessary to accomplish it has been considerable, but the actual cost has been small, all the labor having been performed by convalescent patients or work-house help.

THE CELLAR.

Since the date of the last Annual Report the sewerage of the cellar, which was very defective, has been entirely relaid with new pipes, all joints being tightly sealed and traps so arranged as to prevent any possibility of gas being forced into the wards by the action of the tides. The entire cellar has been white-washed and thoroughly cleaned, and at the present time no purer air could be desired than reaches the hot-air flues originating here. The work-shops have all been removed from the cellar, and all entrances to it are kept securely locked, no person being allowed there except the man detailed to take care of it.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The system of heating in use in the hospital wards, that known as indirect radiation, works very well and is probably the most effective of any that could be applied to a building of this character.

I believe it to be superior to direct radiation, for the reason that a fresh supply of pure warm air is being constantly forced into the wards instead of the already vitiated atmosphere being simply heated and allowed to remain. In extremely cold weather, however, or during high winds, we are unable to maintain a sufficient degree of warmth upon the windward side of the building. This is largely due to defective draft in the boilers used for the generation of steam. This is caused by the exceedingly tortuous course of the flue before it reaches the chimney. As a remedy it is suggested that during the coming summer, when but one boiler will be required, the course of the flue be altered so as to lead directly from the boilers to the chimney. This can be done at a trifling expense, and will, I am sure, enable us to heat every part of the building equally and sufficiently.

It is in the matter of ventilation, however, that the greatest progress has been made. At the time the present heating apparatus was placed in the hospital large steam coils were located in the garret, under each cupola, for the purpose of increasing the draft in the ventilating flues leading from the wards. These were inoperative, however, from the fact of the coils not having been enclosed. It was also found that there existed no opening over the large stairways into the outer air. The coils have now been boxed up and also connected with the main stairways at each end of the building, while two unused dumb-waiters nearer the centre have been converted into ventilating shafts and connected with the hot air boxes in the garret. Steam is applied to these coils almost constantly, and, as near as can be estimated, half a million cubic feet of air are discharged hourly, which, independent of the ventilation from the windows, should change the entire atmosphere of the building every two or three hours.

BATH-ROOMS AND WATER-CLOSETS.

At the commencement of the year a few of the old style of water-closets had been replaced by the Keyser patent double-trap closet. During the year nearly all of the remaining old ones were removed and their places supplied by the Jennings patent, and it is proposed

to continue until these shall be used throughout the hospital. Some years ago, the plaster ceilings in these rooms were torn down and replaced by pine ones, on account of the frequent falling of plastering. The space between these ceilings and the floor had for a long time been the home of innumerable rats, which infested the building, and had accumulated a deposit, in many places several inches in thickness. This, saturated by occasional overflows of bath-tubs, was a source of unpleasant odors, which could be observed in all parts of the building. As a remedy for this, the ceilings of the bath-rooms throughout the hospital were removed, and the beams and under surface of the floors whitewashed, and the ceilings were not replaced. The floors, which in many cases were rotted away, have been thoroughly repaired. The wooden partitions have been so arranged as to afford free access of light and air to all parts of the rooms. The wooden boxes for receiving the refuse of the wards, have been replaced by iron cans with covers, and boxes lined with tin are now making for the reception of the soiled linen.

The question of bath-tubs is one to which I have given considerable attention. I have found none which are satisfactory in every respect. The porcelain-lined ones do not seem to be durable. Copper or zinc are easily perforated, and consequently do not answer well in an institution of this character. It is, as at present arranged, impossible to keep the iron ones entirely covered with paint, and free from rust. If this can be done, these are undoubtedly the best tubs for use in a hospital of this kind. To this end, I have to recommend the introduction into each bath-room of an iron sink, fitted with hot and cold water pipes and waste pipe, in order that no water may be drawn from bath-tub faucets except for the purpose of bathing. If this is done, I believe it will be possible to keep the present tubs in a serviceable condition.

LAUNDRY AND LINEN DEPARTMENT.

During the summer I found it necessary to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the necessity for a more thorough system and increased conveniences for the washing, care and distribution of the linen of the hospital. Since that time, by the removal of the museum to the new building, rooms have been secured for both the male and female clothing, to which the soiled linen is sent from the wards, where it is counted and sent to the laundry. It is returned from the

laundry to these rooms, where it is mended, folded and sent to the wards at specified times. Since the inauguration of this system, there has been very little loss or scarcity of clothing. There is room, however, for great improvement in our laundry facilities, and such improvement is urgently needed. The wash-house is too small for the purpose, and is unfortunately located between the engine-house and kitchen, thus making a complete isolation of the prison women employed impossible. The ironing-room is too small, and is also so located that it is difficult to control the prison help employed. It is very desirable that better accommodations should be provided for this service, and I have to recommend the erection of a separate building for the purpose, communicating with an enclosed yard for drying the clothes. This building should be two stories in height, the second story being used for a dormitory for the women employed. This arrangement would enable us to employ women having a longer term to serve; to isolate them completely from the inmates of the hospital and to prevent any possible loss of clothing while in the wash or on the lines. A wooden building similar to the one erected last year for workshops would answer the purpose admirably.

KITCHENS.

There are at present four kitchens in the hospital, one each for the Doctors, Nurses, Officers and Patients. These are well supplied, and answer the purpose very well. In the patients' kitchen, six new copper boilers have been added during the summer. Nothing more is required to make this kitchen complete, so far as cooking the ordinary rations of the patients is concerned. An *Extra Diet* kitchen, however, would be a desirable improvement, not only for the better preparation of the "extras" issued to the patients, but that our nurses may be instructed in that important branch of nursing, the preparation of food for the use of the sick. I am unable now to suggest any room which could be used for the purpose indicated. Could the laundry be removed, as previously suggested, however, no better place could be desired than that now used as a wash-house.

FIRES AND FIRE APPARATUS.

During the year but one fire has occurred in connection with the hospital—the cupola of one of the pavilions having caught from the

stove pipe. It was promptly put out with a small extinguisher, without damage other than the breaking of a few slats in the ventilator to obtain access to the fire.

Our appliances for the extinguishing of fires are all that could be desired. They are as follows: Four small Babcock Extinguishers, one Chemical Engine, a 3-inch pipe extending from cellar to attic through the central building, connected in the engine room with a large force pump. There are two hundred feet of the best rubber hose attached to this pipe on each floor, which is sufficient to reach the remotest corner of the building. A croton hydrant is located near each pavilion, the pressure in which is sufficient at all times to throw water over any part of the pavilion where it might be required. Two hundred feet of hose are kept upon a carriage in addition to that in the hospital. Axes are located at convenient points throughout the hospital and pavilions. All of the apparatus is frequently inspected and tested by the Engineer, and is always ready for use at a moment's warning.

ELEVATOR.

Among the many wants of the hospital, few are more severely felt than is the necessity for an elevator. Patients unable to walk, now have to be carried up tortuous stairways, while operations have constantly to be done in the wards owing to the difficulty of conveying patients to and from the amphitheatre, where all such cases should be taken. The cost of this need not be excessive, as the majority of the work in building it could be done by convalescent patients. A series of unused dark rooms, in which were formerly dumb-waiters and steam tables, would answer admirably for a shaft.

PAVILIONS.

These useful adjuncts to the hospital have, during the year, fully demonstrated their value in the treatment of diseases of a septic nature as compared with a large hospital. In no case has this been more strikingly shown than in connection with the Lying-in service referred to later in this report. Of the four pavilions attached to the hospital, all have been thoroughly repaired, whitewashed and painted so far as the interior is concerned. That used for erysipelas cases has been provided with new water closets projected over the sea wall. The one formerly used for the fever service is now occu-

pied by the male division of the hospital for epileptics and paralytics. A new tin roof, which was urgently needed, has been placed upon this pavilion, and drain pipes have been laid to carry the water from the leaders to the river. It is proposed shortly to provide all of the pavilions with drain pipes for the same purpose.

The roofs of the pavilions on the west side of the hospital are old, and it is almost impossible to keep them in repair. I have to recommend that during the summer these be covered with tin.

Early in the spring your Honorable Board provided the hospital with a tent, which was in almost constant use during the summer, and invariably with excellent results. In no way, I believe, could a comparatively small amount of money be expended more profitably than in the purchase of two or three additional tents. I have no doubt that with these many cases which succumb to operations when kept in the hospital wards might be saved.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.

This hospital was originally constructed for the care and treatment of sick prisoners brought to the Island. It was, as is well known, at that time designated as the "Penitentiary Hospital," and access to it was obtainable only through the "Black Maria." Then it served its purpose, and its inmates stood upon an equal footing. With the growth of our city charities and the construction of the present commodious building, however, other than prisoners began to seek relief here, while at the same time, from want of sufficient security, it was found necessary to exclude Penitentiary inmates and provide for them hospital wards in their own building. The decrease in the number of prisoners was followed by a corresponding increase of patients who were not prisoners, until they have been for a long time largely in the majority. We still continue to receive patients from the Work-house, although this class is in part provided for there. Now it seems to me that the time is come when the comparatively few of these people who are brought here should be provided for elsewhere, and the large class of comparatively respectable poor which the stringent times have thrown upon municipal hospital-ity, should be relieved from forced association with convicts. I am often asked by visitors if all of our patients are prisoners, and what they have done that they should be sent here—thus showing that the impression gained from the use to which the hospital was first devoted,

is still fixed in the public mind, and a residence here carries with it, among those who are uninformed to the contrary, a certain reproach, perhaps second only to that of having been an inmate of the Work-house itself. This matter may be easily remedied by the establishment of two additional wards at the Work-house; or, if there should not be space for that, by the building of two small pavilions in the Work-house grounds, where these patients might be in every way as well and as safely provided for as here.

There is also another class of patients now sent to our hospital which require greater isolation and a better classification than we are now able to provide. I refer to those suffering from venereal diseases. Of this class there are now some 200 altogether. They are, as a general thing, of the most depraved character, and notwithstanding all efforts to keep them separated from the other patients, they mingle more or less with them and cannot but exert an unfavorable influence. This subject will be again referred to in the report of the Venereal service.

OBSTETRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of births in this department was last year 480 against 536 the year previous. The falling off in numbers may be accounted for by the opening of the Emergency Hospital in the city. The number of deaths among the mothers reached 32 last year, against 20 in 1876, 15 in 1875 and 9 in 1874. Of the children last year, 29 were still born, against 51 in 1876. Forceps was applied 19 times, in 5 of which cases death ensued. There were 3 cases of puerperal convulsions, one of which proved fatal. One case of puerperal mania occurred in April, which was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, and subsequently discharged therefrom the following December, cured. 105 women were discharged undelivered. Of the children born 272 were males, 206 females, and in 2 cases the sex was not recorded. The average weight of the children was 7 lbs. 2 ozs., the average age of the mothers was 25 years. The nativities of the mothers were as follows: Ireland 211; United States 200; Germany 30; England 22; other countries 17. Of the whole number delivered, 237 are recorded as married; 35 as widows, and 218 single. Of the single women 64 had previously borne children, while of the others 59 were delivered of their first child. Of the deaths, 2 occurred in the venereal wards, and are not, perhaps, fairly chargeable to this service. Of the re-

Discharged Undelivered

maining number of deaths it is a melancholy fact that the larger portion were due to the deleterious influence of a large hospital. It is correspondingly gratifying to record in this report the erection of suitable pavilions for the carrying on of this service. During the last eight months of the year the women were confined in the pavilions immediately adjoining the hospitals; while in these buildings no cases of puerperal fever occurred, and the death rate was not larger than might be expected anywhere among the same class of women, many of whom arrive at the hospital mere wrecks from a life of dissipation. A great many are so poisoned with syphilis that they can scarcely maintain their miserable existence at best. When the additional strain of child-birth is brought upon their enfeebled system, they succumb. There are many of these cases that no care and no hospital construction will save. So long as our obstetrical wards are filled with the present class of patients so long will our mortality be large.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

One ward of the hospital is devoted to cases coming under this head. The ward for the greater part of the year has been filled, but a great portion of the cases are of a chronic nature, for which little or nothing can be done. A few interesting cases have been treated, and several important and successful operations have been performed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department comprises four male and two female wards, containing an average of 200 patients. It is proposed soon to enlarge this service by the addition of another female ward, made vacant by the removal of the female epileptics to the pavilion formerly occupied by the lying-in service. The cases received in these wards are mostly chronic, and in the majority of cases incurable. So largely does phthisis pulmonalis predominate that these are known to visitors as consumptive wards. Formerly a large number of cases of delirium tremens were treated here, which are now retained at the Work-house, greatly to the relief of our institution, which possesses no means of controlling such patients. Many cases of diseases of the internal organs, the result of the inordinate use of what is sold for alcohol, are annually treated in our medical wards. It often happens that cases of this kind are admitted to the hospital many times

during the year, having, as soon as they had recovered sufficiently to go out, indulged in another "spree," only to return to the hospital to repeat the same experience. It seems to me that something should be done to prevent this abuse of public charity, and that these people should, upon their second or third return to the hospital, be committed to the Work-house for a sufficient length of time to repay to some extent the expense incurred by them, and to discourage them from a too frequent repetition of the offence.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There are in this department three wards in the hospital and two in pavilions, containing altogether about 150 beds, one ward being devoted entirely to the treatment of chronic ulcers. The surgical cases received here are principally of a chronic nature, or else of convalescents sent from other hospitals to recover from fractures, burns, etc. Several capital operations have, however, been performed during the year with fair results, considering the wretched condition in which most of the patients operated upon entered the hospital. Very little erysipelas has developed in the wards, and there have been no cases of hospital gangrene.

EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

This comprises two wards, one for each sex. For some time these wards, which contained but 20 beds, have been greatly overcrowded. In December the males were removed to a larger ward containing 32 beds. The accommodations are now ample. It is proposed shortly to remove the female ward to one containing a like number of beds. A considerable number of new instruments have been purchased for this service during the year, and it is now very well equipped. The patients who enter these wards are mostly those suffering from granular lids, and diseases resulting from these. They are always tedious and usually incurable. When they get well enough to go out, it is usually only to return in a short time to the hospital in a worse condition than on their previous admission. Several successful operations for cataract have been performed during the year.

THROAT WARD.

In February, principally through the efforts of Dr. Louis Elsberg, a ward was opened for the treatment of diseases of the throat. This

ward now contains 15 beds, and is well supplied with instruments and apparatus. Since the ward was established two cases of tracheotomy have been performed in it, one of which survived several weeks, dying eventually of the disease which called for the operation. The other case is still in the hospital, having worn the tube for nearly a year. Several cases of severe laryngeal trouble have also been successfully treated, and the ward has proved a valuable addition to the hospital.

DERMATOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

There are two wards devoted to this service containing 20 beds each; they have been, for the most part, filled with incurable cases of chronic skin disease. A good many cases are also received in these wards suffering from the effects of vermin upon the head or body. So far the number of beds in this department are sufficient.

THE VENEREAL DEPARTMENT.

Six wards in the Hospital, of thirty-five beds each, are devoted to this service. They are almost always full, and sometimes overcrowded. The inmates are of the usual vicious and depraved class which have always infested this department of the hospital.

There have been admitted during the year 2,291 patients, the greater portion of which have been discharged either cured or considerably improved. A few have died, and some having reached that stage where medicines are apparently powerless to relieve them, have left the hospital unimproved. Early in the report reference was made to the necessity for a better classification and a more thorough isolation of these patients. It is scarcely possible that there should be any improvement in this respect while they are kept in this hospital, for all is now done that is possible with the facilities afforded to keep them under control. The diseases received in this department are for the most part contagious. Those of a syphilitic character are to a great extent incurable, and are probably the most terrible and loathsome from which humanity suffers. This contagion is susceptible of being conveyed through clothing, bedding, table utensils, drinking cups, towels, &c. Knowing this, it certainly needs no argument to convince any one of the necessity for a complete separation of these patients from others. At present there are recognized three well-defined types of venereal disease, all of which are contagious, but only one

of which is constitutional. At present all classes are of necessity placed together in the same ward ; hence the patient who enters the hospital with a local disease, from which he will shortly recover, runs always more or less risk of contracting a constitutional disorder that may mar his whole life. Other patients in the hospital are likewise exposed to a certain extent to the danger of contracting the disease. The danger is not great, I am aware, yet is greater, I believe, than should be incurred. While a separate hospital is exceedingly desirable on these grounds alone, there are other considerations which make it even more urgent. I refer to the demoralizing effect of such a class of patients upon the other inmates of the hospital and to the difficulty of keeping them under control.

The diseases being of a contagious nature, the patients ought always to be retained in the hospital until cured. As it is now, however, while we can retain them, we cannot punish violations of the regulations, and hence our only resource is to discharge the offender. The patients knowing this often refuse treatment, or otherwise misconduct themselves, for the purpose of getting out. As a remedy for this condition of things, I believe that a law authorizing the retention and punishment, if necessary, of these people, and compelling them to submit to treatment under proper medical supervision would be salutary in its effect, and is absolutely required for the protection of the community.

My predecessor in his last annual report has referred at considerable length to the necessity for legislation looking to the control of this terrible evil, which is surely sapping the vitality of the nation and overcrowding our public hospitals and alms-houses. There is much to be said for and against the legal regulation of prostitution. I am not prepared to offer any new suggestions as to how this shall be done, but I have no hesitation in adding my testimony to that of, I believe, all who see and realize the growth and effects of venereal disease as exhibited in large hospitals, to the effect that legal action of some sort is urgently demanded. What this action shall be, and how it shall be brought about, I leave to those who have made the subject a special study, and who have expressed their views in numerous publications.

Among the requirements of a hospital for the successful treatment of venereal diseases are that it shall be isolated ; that visitors shall not be allowed access to it except under supervision ; that patients

who enter the hospital shall be compelled to remain and submit to treatment until cured. Should the Board of Health remove the Small-Pox Hospital to another locality, I have respectfully to suggest that the buildings now used by them would answer admirably for a venereal hospital. They are sufficiently separated from this hospital, and yet easily accessible. Their capacity is sufficient for the present requirements of the service, and they are well adapted for the separation of the sexes.

MEDICAL BOARD.

There has been but one resignation in the Medical Board for the year, that of Dr. Leroy M. Yale, whose place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Henry Goldthwaite. For the most part the Visiting Physicians have been regular in their visits, although from various causes some of the divisions have not been attended as regularly as the best interests of the service would require.

I desire to express to each and every member of the Board my sincere thanks for their uniform courtesy and for the many kindly words and acts of encouragement received at their hands, while yet new and inexperienced in the arduous duties devolving upon me. To Dr. William H. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Committee of Inspection, I am especially indebted for his invariably prompt and efficient co-operation in matters pertaining to the welfare of the hospital.

HOUSE STAFF.

In March last the term of service of the House Staff was extended from one year to eighteen months. This change, I believe, to have been a wise one both for the physicians and the hospital, since the efficiency of the service must necessarily be promoted by six months additional experience, while one year is too short a time for any one to fully avail himself of the great variety of clinical material in this hospital.

There have been two resignations during the year, that of Dr. J. W. Ransom, on account of ill-health, and of the undersigned to assume the charge of the hospital.

The House Staff are entitled to especial commendation for the uniformly careful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

During the year the rooms of the staff have been carpeted and otherwise made comfortable, so that they will compare favorably with

those in any hospital in the city. The additional interest taken in the welfare of the hospital on account of this mark of appreciation, will, I am sure, fully repay the expense incurred, when viewed simply as a matter of economy.

There is at present one house physician and one assistant upon each division. The appointment of an additional assistant, thus organizing the service here upon the same footing as that of Bellevue Hospital, would greatly promote its efficiency. Each division now has an average of 90 patients, which can scarcely receive the amount of medical attention from one man that is really required. I say of one man, for the time of the assistant physician is necessarily almost wholly occupied in the preparation of the records of cases.

CURATORS.

Not the least arduous and valuable branch of the hospital service is that relating to post mortem examinations. Drs. Maxwell and Spencer have served faithfully in this department during the entire year. Dr. Stimson resigned in May, and Dr. Holmes was appointed to fill the vacancy.

There were made during the year 224 autopsies, being 13 less than in 1876. Microscopic examinations of morbid products, the character of which could not be ascertained by gross appearances, have been made in twenty-one instances.

According to the report of the Curators to the Museum Committee, the ante-mortem histories of cases written by the House-staff show a marked improvement over those of the preceding year.

The following also occurs in the report referred to :

“ But few permanent acquisitions have been made to the Museum collection ; but we have ready to be mounted, as soon as the necessary materials are furnished, a considerable number of good and rare specimens.”

The Hospital Museum was removed during the summer to a room in the new building for workshops. This, when completed, will afford ample accommodation for the specimens on hand and for such as are likely to be procured for some years to come. Nearly all of the specimens need an additional supply of alcohol, and there are a large number now on hand for which there are no means of preserving. It

is the intention of the Curators during the coming year to properly prepare and label all specimens on hand, and place the entire museum in the best possible condition.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The School for Nurses during the past year has become one of the institutions of the city, and has emphatically demonstrated the wisdom of its founder. In its results, both in the improvement wrought in the condition of the hospital and in the qualifications of its graduates, the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the school have been realized. During the year just past thirty nurses have received diplomas, and there are now thirty-six under instruction. The history of the school and the condition of admission to it having been already set forth in the annual reports of my predecessor, it is unnecessary to again refer to them. Nurses are now taken one month on trial, and if at the expiration of that period they are found not to possess the qualifications necessary to enable them to profit by their course of training, the engagement is terminated. The wisdom of this provision is apparent to all. With the exception above mentioned, the conditions of admission are substantially the same as when the school was first opened.

The following extracts from the introduction to the published report of the First Annual Commencement, will, perhaps, best place before you the condition of the school up to the date of that commencement, which occurred on the 13th of September:—

“In the Spring of 1875, Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, then Mayor of the City of New York, recognizing the great improvement that the employment in our large hospitals of Nurses of a higher grade of intelligence, than it was possible to obtain under the system then existing, suggested the idea of combining education with nursing in Charity Hospital. The subject of incompetent nurses was at this time pretty generally discussed, and in May the Mayor invited the Ladies of the State Charities Aid Association, and several prominent physicians, to meet the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and discuss the propriety of forming a Training School for Nurses, which should be under the management of the Board of Commissioners, and which should do the nursing of the hospital at the same time that its pupils received their training. The project met the hearty approval of those present at this meeting, and the subject was referred to the Board of Commissioners. They at once decided to organize a school at Charity Hospital. A circular setting forth the conditions of admission to the school, with certain of the rules and regulations was issued, and in August, 1875, the school began with twenty pupils, which soon increased to forty, at which the number to be taught was fixed. The pupils were to receive ten

dollars per month the first year, and fifteen the second, together with board, washing, &c. Upon passing a successful examination at the end of two years' service, they were to receive a diploma to the effect that they were competent nurses. The wisdom of the project was at once apparent. The change wrought in the hospital was sudden and radical. The nurses themselves were of a better class than it was thought possible to secure, many of them being ladies of culture and refinement. Abuses which had existed from the foundation of the hospital were at once swept away. The care and sympathy received by the patients promoted their recovery, while the presence among them of the pupils of the school so improved the moral tone of the institution, that the cells for punishment were no longer necessary, and were removed.

"The treatment of the nurses by the officials of the Department and of the Institution has been at all times considerate, and nothing has been required of them tending to impair in any degree their pride or self-respect. Their instruction has been thorough and comprehensive, consisting of lectures upon various topics by the physicians attached to the hospital, constant drill at the bed-side, and frequent examinations by the Chief of Staff of the hospital and others as to their proficiency. Especial care has been taken to familiarize them with the action of drugs more commonly administered, and with emergencies that are likely at any time to arise. While they have thus been taught something of the principles of medicine and to act intelligently, care has been taken to impress upon them that the treatment of disease is the province of the physician, the work of the nurse being to carry out carefully and conscientiously the treatment indicated.

"That the nurses have availed themselves of the advantages offered was shown at the commencement exercises, held in the hospital building on the 13th of September. There were sixteen graduates; all of them passed a good examination before the Committee, and eight prepared essays, creditable alike to themselves and to the school of which they were members. The exercises were held in the west wing of the hospital building, and very appropriately were presided over by ex-Mayor Wickham. Present upon the platform, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting, were Mayor Ely, ex-Mayors Wickham and Vance, Commissioners Bailey and Cox, (Mr. Brennan, President of the Board, being unavoidably absent,) William Wood, President of the Board of Education, and several distinguished physicians and clergymen. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Olmstead, followed by the introductory address by the Presiding Officer. The essays were then read by the graduates, each stepping upon the platform as her name was called. The exercises were interspersed with music. After the reading of the essays, Mayor Ely, with a few words of commendation of the school, presented diplomas to the following ladies:

"MARY A. EAGEN,	JOSIE C. DREW,	JESSIE H. BARBER,
MARION MURPHY,	JULIA MURPHY,	EMMA J. RIGGS,
MANCE S. RIGGS,	MARY A. GIBSON,	LIZZIE GORMAN,
ROSE MARVELL,	ADDIE MABIE,	MARY T. McKEOWN,
FANNY M. CLAPP,	MARIE HARTIG,	FANNY PRIAN,
	MATTIE M. BROADWELL."	

Three prizes for superior excellence were awarded by the Examining Committee. The first to Mary A. Eagen, and two of equal value as second prizes; one to Josie C. Drew, and one to Jessie H. Barber, the Committee being unable to decide between these two.

Since the date of the commencement diplomas have been granted to the following ladies:

MARY E. BAKER,	JULIA DE COURCEY,	ELIZABETH REILLEY,
MARY S. BAKER,	MARY DOWLING,	ABBIE SULLIVAN,
MARY COSTELLO,	LILLIE DUGGAN,	CHRISTINA WALSH,
SARAH COSTELLO,	MAY WILLIAMS,	ABIGAIL BIRGE.
MATILDA S. CRONIN,	MARY MURRAY,	

The following is a copy of the Diploma granted :

“CHARITY HOSPITAL—CITY OF NEW YORK.

This is to certify, that ——— was admitted as a pupil in the School for Nurses attached to Charity Hospital ———, 187—.

That she has been under instruction, both didactic and clinical, during a period of ———.

That after an examination by the Committee of Inspection and Chief of Staff, and upon their recommendation to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, she has been awarded this Diploma, showing that she is a competent Nurse.

In witness whereof, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Committee of Inspection and Chief of Staff have caused their signatures to be attached to this Diploma on the ——— day of ———, 18—.”

A considerable number of the graduates are now engaged in this and adjoining cities. Their success has been a matter of a good deal of interest, and inquiries have been made concerning nearly all of those who are thus engaged. It is peculiarly gratifying that in not a single instance has there been manifested any dissatisfaction on the part of either their patients or the physicians under whom they have served. This I consider worthy of mention, inasmuch as it serves as an index of the success of our school and an incentive to enlarge its sphere of usefulness. Many of the graduates have entered institutions in your own department, carrying with them the knowledge and discipline obtained here. Their influence is already felt in the institutions to which they have gone, and it is to be hoped that the time will soon come when our Public Institutions will be supplied with nurses who have been fitted for the place by a thorough course of training.

One death has occurred in the school during the year—that of Annie M. Houghtaling, who died of consumption in August.

Two have been dismissed, and there have been three resignations.

In the selection of new nurses care has been taken to admit only those in every way unobjectionable. Those obtained thus far promise well for the future of the school.

A set of regulations have been adopted, and are for the most part faithfully carried out. The discipline has been improved, while the desire to learn manifested by nearly every pupil is commendable.

Lectures have been delivered by Drs. Bull, Ripley, Chamberlain, Frankel, Gillette and others of the Visiting Physicians and Surgeons. During the summer months three lectures were given weekly by the members of the House-staff, as follows :

DR. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, JR.	On Obstetrical Nursing.
" C. W. RUSH.....	" Surgical Nursing.
" CHARLES RICHARD.....	" Physical Diagnosis and Poisoning.
" FRANK PARSONS.....	" Anatomy.
" LEGRAND N. DENSLOW.....	" Hygiene and Ventilation.
" ALBERT H. SMITH.....	" The Administration of Remedies.

The graduating class were questioned and instructed twice each week during the summer, by Dr. H. S. Oppenheimer, preparatory to their final examination.

It is to these lectures that the exceedingly creditable examination before the Committee of Inspection of most of those who have graduated was due. It is proposed to continue the lectures during the coming year, both by the Visiting Physicians and by the House-staff. A serious impediment, however, to the instruction of the nurses is the want of suitable books for them to read, and of apparatus for the illustration of the lectures. When appeals are made to members of the Medical Board to deliver lectures, the objection is often raised that they would gladly do so if there was any means of making their lectures comprehensive. The small salary of the nurses will not enable them to purchase books for themselves ; whereas the expenditure of a small amount by the Department would furnish all with the use of such books as are required, and supply us with such apparatus, in the way of charts and models, as would make our lectures of the utmost value, and encourage our Visiting Physicians to exert themselves in behalf of the school. In view of these facts, I would respectfully urge upon the consideration of your Honorable Board the propriety of making an appropriation

of at least \$200, with an annual appropriation of \$25 or \$50 for the purpose above referred to. If this were done, we would soon have a medical library which would not only furnish our nurses with such books as they need, but would be the means of attracting to the hospital a superior class of men to serve upon the House-staff.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Edward Frankel for his services in preparing an excellent Manual of Nursing for the use of our pupils.

The Supervising Nurse, Mrs. Harriet L. Clute, has been faithful and efficient in the discharge of her duties, and has contributed largely to the success of the school.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

No work has been accomplished by your Honorable Board during the past year which reflects greater credit upon your administration, or which will result in so great a blessing to humanity, as will the construction of the new Maternity Hospital, at the date of this report just on the point of being opened for patients. It is to be hoped that the sad and terrible lesson which has been so effectually taught, both here and in Bellevue Hospital, of the impossibility of safely conducting a lying-in service in the wards of a general hospital will not be lost elsewhere. The new hospitals consist of two thoroughly constructed wooden buildings, each composed of a central administration building, and two wings, each wing constituting one ward. In addition there is under one of the buildings a store-room, boiler-room and kitchen. The central buildings are alike, and contain a delivery-room, bath-room, closets and rooms for employes. Each ward has a capacity of twelve beds, there being forty-eight beds altogether. These are sufficient for the wants of the service, provided the women awaiting confinement are kept elsewhere. The ceilings of the wards are high, all corners are rounded, the walls hard finished, and the floors are of hard yellow pine, thus reducing the facilities for the absorption and retention of poisonous elements to the minimum.

A pavilion in close proximity to these hospitals for the accommodation of women awaiting confinement would be a desirable addition. A building one-story in height, of sufficient size to contain sixty beds, with a wing containing a dining-room and store-room, would meet every requirement and could be constructed at small expense.

The organization of the hospital is as follows :

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.—Fordyce Barker, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.—Walter R. Gillette, M. D., Montrose A. Pallen, M. D., Wm. T. Lusk, M. D., Theodore G. Thomas, M. D.

MATRON.—Mary A. Eagan.

The house physicians and nurses are detailed from Charity Hospital, the former serving two months, the latter three months each.

The administration of the hospital is under the same officers as is Charity Hospital, with the exception of the Matron.

Stringent regulations have been adopted by the Medical Board for the protection of the service from anything which may give rise to puerperal trouble, and there is no doubt that the next annual report will show a large decrease in the annual death rate among these patients.

A liberal dietary table has been adopted for this hospital.

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

In June, 1875, the male Epileptics were removed from the upper end of the Island to the pavilion on the west side of the hospital, formerly occupied by the Health Department. In February, 1877, the female Epileptics were transferred from the pavilion in the Lunatic Asylum grounds to a ward in this hospital, where they now are. At about the same time the pavilion occupied by the males being required for the Lying-in service, these were also brought into the hospital, where they remained until the close of the year, when they were transferred to the pavilion formerly used as a Fever Hospital. It is proposed soon to remove the females to the pavilion on the west side, formerly occupied by the males.

The location of this class of patients in the vicinity of a hospital, however, is unfortunate, as is also the proximity of the river to their present quarters. These people are, for the most part, of feeble intellect, more or less irresponsible for their acts, while, at the same time, physically strong. By the time they reach this hospital they are in most instances incurable, if indeed they are not always so. For this reason the greater portion of both epileptics and paralytics would be much better provided for in pavilions isolated from other patients, at a safe distance from the river and enclosed by a high

fence. In the present exposed location no amount of watchfulness can prevent accidents, and during the year three patients have fallen into the river while in epileptic convulsions. All were fortunately rescued without injury. These people also often indulge in the reprehensible pastime of throwing stones at other patients, and often at employes and officers of the institution, a condition of affairs which is decidedly unpleasant, but absolutely unavoidable in the absence of means of restraint. Now, there are usually scattered through the wards from ten to twenty cases of epilepsy and paralysis, which often are comparatively recent, and might be susceptible of improvement if they could receive continuous treatment at the hands of a skillful specialist. The chronic and incurable cases which now find an asylum here deprive these more recent cases of the advantages referred to, while they receive little or no benefit themselves. In view of these facts I would urge, as has often been done in previous reports of this and other hospitals, the plan of providing for all advanced cases of epilepsy and paralysis in a separate asylum, that our present pavilions may be what their name indicates, hospitals for treatment rather than homes for incurables.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The fever service was transferred to the Health Department in May, 1877. Previous to that time very few cases were received, and there was but one death. The change has been a good one for this hospital, as it gives us the use of one additional pavilion, which is now used for the male ward of the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital.

PENITENTIARY.

The records of this institution for the year show a continued increase in the census, without, I regret to state, so far as the male convicts are concerned, any increase in accommodation. Considering its constantly crowded condition, the fact that there has been entire freedom from anything in the nature of an epidemic speaks well for the care and vigilance of those in charge. As it is, the sanitary condition of the prison has been all that could be desired, there having been less sickness among the inmates than in any previous year for a long time. No fatal or serious accidents have occurred among the prisoners, and there have been no escapes.

The completion of an additional building during the year is a valuable improvement, not only in the increased accommodations for

work-shops, but in relieving the previously overcrowded female dormitory.

It is to be regretted that no appropriation has been made for the erection of an addition to the prison itself. The cells in use at present are really too small to contain a single individual with entire safety to health, but when two are placed therein as is now the case in 170 cells, it is a violation of the laws of health which cannot be continued indefinitely with impunity. The moral effect of such overcrowding is also lamentable, for however much care may be used in the selection of cell-mates it is impossible to place together two of exactly the same degree of depravity.

It is highly essential also that cells should be provided for female inmates. For, herded together, as they now are, in two large rooms, it is impossible that there should be any reformation even were there any, as there undoubtedly are, who, sent here for the first time might be inclined to do better. The vast majority of these women coming from among the lowest and most depraved that the city affords, they must inevitably soon eradicate from the mind of the new comer, thus thrown among them, any notions of reform or ideas of a better life.

It is gratifying to record in this report the organization of a night school in the Penitentiary, and to report the marked success with which it has been conducted. I am sure it is not saying too much when I express my belief that no action of the Prison authorities will reflect greater credit upon their administration, than will the establishing of this school, and none will be followed by more beneficent results. A large proportion of the prisoners are mere boys, whose very ignorance has brought them within the prison walls, and whose return nothing will be so likely to prevent as the education they are now receiving. At present the teachers are prisoners. They take a deep interest in the matter, and I am certain do all they can to forward the enterprise. The example, however, of kindly, earnest and competent teachers who did not share in the disgrace of the pupils, would, I am sure, be an additional incentive to these young men to lead honorable and useful lives, and to make good use of the education they receive while here.

The total number of admissions to the penitentiary during the year 1877, was: males, 2,121; females, 433; total, 2,554. There were 14 deaths, and 5 were transferred to the Insane Asylum.

THE HOSPITAL WARDS.

The hospital wards, of which there are two, have been filled but not overcrowded during the entire year. Venereal diseases have largely predominated as usual. A few cases of typhoid fever have occurred. Several interesting and important operations have been performed. The members of the House-staff detailed for this service have, without exception, been assiduous and prompt in the discharge of their duty. A more frequent attendance on the part of some of the visiting physicians would have been desirable.

The orderlies on duty in the male division of the hospital at the close of the year are faithful and attentive.

The appointment of a paid night nurse in the female hospital is worthy of commendation. A paid day nurse in the same place is equally desirable. It has long since been demonstrated that prisoners do not make efficient nurses, and this is no exception. It sometimes happens that a prison woman does very well, but in the majority of cases there are constant complaints being made by both patients and physicians of their inefficiency. As this is the only place in your department where a prisoner is employed in this capacity, it is hoped that the coming year may witness the entire abolition of the system.

There have been admitted to the hospital wards during the year 274 males and 108 females. There have been discharged from the hospital 257 males and 107 females. There have died in hospital 11 males and 2 females. There have been 7 births during the year, one of which was still-born. There remained in hospital, December 31, 1877, 28 males and 14 females, making a total of 42.

WORK-HOUSE.

It is gratifying to report a decrease of 2,600 in the number of admissions to this institution as compared with those of the preceding year. The sanitary condition has been excellent throughout the year, as shown by the comparatively small number of deaths.

A very desirable change has been instituted in the employment of female keepers in the women's department.

No serious or fatal accident has occurred during the year.

Very few suggestions regarding the hygiene of the institution have

been called for, and these have been promptly adopted and carried out by the Superintendent.

There have been committed from the Work-house to the Insane Asylums during the year thirty-seven males and forty-six females, making a total of eighty-three.

There exists still the same grounds for complaint against the law which sends the drunken vagabond, arrested perhaps on the verge of delirium, to the Island for a term of ten days, as has existed since the law was framed. The idea that a sentence of this length is a punishment is a delusion; for no greater blessing could befall these people than the opportunity to repair their shattered constitutions by a short residence here. Almost invariably these ten-day prisoners are discharged to return again within a week, fit only for the hospital. The majority of them are not able to perform efficient labor, and the remainder, knowing that their time is short, will not work. I have no doubt, in the absence of reliable statistics in the matter, that of the 20,000 admissions to the Work-house during the past year, there were not more than 5,000 different individuals, and even this is thought by some to be too high an estimate. Now I think it must be conceded, in view of these facts, that such changes in our criminal laws are called for as shall make these people of some use to the city, since they are not to themselves. Were the second commitment of any individual to the Work-house invariably for at least a month, and the third for not less than three months, the census of the institution would be greatly lessened, the amount of labor performed increased, and the hospital and padded cells relieved from a large proportion of their inmates.

The total number of admissions to the Work-house were 20,251. Of these 773 were transferred to Charity Hospital as patients. The number of deaths during the year was 13 males and 7 females; total 20, or less than one-half of the number last year.

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospital wards connected with the Work-house have been generally full during the year. Several cases of erysipelas having occurred, both wards were thoroughly disinfected with chlorine gas, and newly whitewashed and painted. A large number of minor operations have been performed during the year, mostly with favorable results.

The appointment of a separate Medical Board for the Work-house and Alms-house will no doubt prove beneficial to these institutions, since the manifold duties devolving upon the Chief of Staff render it impossible for him to give the medical and surgical cases occurring in these places any efficient supervision.

The number of admissions to the Work-house Hospital during the year was 366 males and 292 females; total 658. There were discharged from these hospitals during the year 354 males and 277 females; total 631. There were remaining in hospital December 31, 1877, 17 males, 17 females; total 34. The total number of deaths, as previously stated, was 20.

ALMS-HOUSE.

This ancient and useful institution still fulfills its mission of furnishing shelter and the means of existence to the usual number of human wrecks which have stranded there.

The admissions this year, although 300 less than last, have still been sufficient to render necessary a large number of beds upon the floor. Notwithstanding this, however, the sanitary condition of the Institution has been excellent, so far as diseases other than those incidental to old age are concerned. The usual scrupulous cleanliness of the wards has been maintained, and the food, considering its cost of about eight cents per day, for each inmate, has answered its purpose very well.

No epidemic other than the omnipresent one, if such it may be called, of chronic diarrhoea has visited the place. But few accidents have occurred, and these for the most part have not been serious. There have been several cases of senile gangrene, all of which ended fatally.

Early in the summer two wards were set apart for the reception of sick inmates. These have already demonstrated the wisdom of this action in the better care received by those transferred to them and in relieving these old people from the dangers and discomforts of a transfer to Charity Hospital, when, perhaps, within a few hours of death. When we consider, however, that a large proportion, probably one-half of the inmates of the Alms-house, are in a more feeble condition physically than are an equal proportion of the inmates of many of our hospitals, I think it must be conceded that for people in

this condition, humanity requires a diet as liberal as is furnished to the same class of patients in the hospital. No one will question that the pauper who is able to work and who is brought to the Alms-house by his own improvidence and indolence, should either be compelled to take care of himself or practically demonstrate upon how little it is possible to maintain a union of soul and body. For in no other way can our charities be protected from gross imposition. The aged, infirm and helpless poor, however, have a claim upon our sympathy which we ought not to ignore. In view of the large number of such people in the Alms-house, it seems to me there should be a more thorough classification of the inmates and better diet be provided for the sick and very aged—such, for instance, as is now furnished those in the pavilions for incurables—while the present dietary table could be continued in the case of the able-bodied paupers, for I should not recommend any reduction even for these.

At least another ward in each building should be set apart for hospital purposes, since many are now necessarily left scattered through the wards, who require better care and food than they are likely to obtain there.

The epileptics now kept here would, I believe, be much better provided for in pavilions, entirely separated from other patients.

There were admitted to the Alms-house 2,003 during the year; 68 were transferred to Charity Hospital; 175 were treated in the medical wards at the Alms-house, and 202 died in the Institution.

INCURABLE HOSPITAL.

There is very little to say concerning this hospital. It is under the care of the same orderly and nurse as heretofore, who have discharged their duties faithfully. The institution is all that could be desired as a comfortable home for the chronic sufferers who inhabit it, and I believe an increase in the number of pavilions upon the same plan would be the readiest means of relieving the present overcrowded condition of the Alms-house.

There were during the year 41 admissions, 11 discharges and 30 deaths. The census at the close of the year was 106.

BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution scarcely differs sufficiently from the Alms-house proper to require separate mention. The wards have been kept

clean and in good order, and the health of the inmates has been good as a general thing.

There were 52 admissions during the year, with 11 deaths.

STEAMBOAT.

Much has been done during the year for the comfort of patients while on board the steamboat. A separate sick-room has been provided for males and females, both of which are comfortably heated, and in each of which a bed has been arranged. A nurse has also been appointed to accompany the boat and care for any cases that may require attention.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Numerous entertainments have been given in the Amphitheatre for the amusement of the patients. Among these have been concerts, sleight-of-hand performances, ventriloquism, magic lantern and amateur theatricals. We are under especial obligation to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, who have been assiduous in their endeavors to lighten the hearts of our patients by providing entertainments of the kind mentioned.

No excursions were made during the summer by steamboat, although I believe these might be introduced during the hot months with profit, as the expense would be small, while the recovery of patients would, I am sure, be greatly promoted by fresh air and the change incident to a few hours' sail.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

There are societies and individuals who have been laboring in our public institutions for a considerable time, whose labors are worthy of recognition, not only by the patients who are directly benefited by their kindly acts, but also by the public which they relieve from the support of a large number of persons for whom they find homes. To the New York Bible and Fruit Mission, and to the members of St. Elizabeth's Guild we are especially indebted. The members of the former association have relieved us from the care of some sixteen or eighteen people during the year, some of whom would undoubtedly have been a life-long burden to the city. Many have also been provided with homes by the members of the Guild, while both societies have contributed largely to the comfort and welfare of our patients.

One lady, whose labors have been principally among the unfortunate class of women, has taken from the hospital during the year about 60 women, and placed them in "homes" and in families. Many of these, of course, returned again to their old life, and eventually to the hospital. At last accounts, however, over 20 were doing well, and gave promise of a permanent improvement.

To Mrs. C. P. Hall we are indebted for having provided for the use of our patients two valuable easy chairs and one "wheel chair," besides other gifts which are highly appreciated.

The ladies of the State Charities Aid Association have been assiduous in looking after the interests of the institution, and in directing attention to every defect discoverable.

In concluding this my first Annual Report, permit me to express to your Honorable Board my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy which you have shown me, and for the prompt action which you have invariably taken upon any suggestions looking to the welfare of the institutions under my charge. It is my earnest desire that these cordial relations shall continue during my stay in the Department, and that should it fall to me to make another report of these hospitals, it may appear that added experience has been followed by increased efficiency.

Respectfully yours,

C. R. ESTABROOK, M. D.,

Chief of Staff.

TABLE 1,

Showing number of Patients treated yearly, with amount expended.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	YEAR.	Number of Patients.	Amount expended each Year.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE INSTITUTION.
Penitentiary Hospital.	1849	2,403	\$5,879 36	Dr. William Kelley.
"	1850	2,201	3,917 62	"
"	1851	2,541	6,647 36	"
"	1852	3,034	5,410 24	"
"	1853	3,136	15,306 85	"
"	1854	4,058	26,143 08	Dr. W. W. Sanger.
"	1855	2,156	42,556 69	"
"	1856	2,083	29,999 99	"
Island Hospital.....	1857	3,158	20,750 79	"
"	1858	4,676	14,609 48	"
"	1859	3,829	16,096 24	"
"	1860	5,694	44,650 10	B. B. Sibell.
"	1861	9,225	68,500 14	Joseph Keene,
"	1862	9,407	40,389 07	"
"	1863	7,431	59,661 78	"
"	1864	7,249	91,134 30	"
"	1865	9,877	113,797 13	B. B. Sibell.
Charity Hospital.....	1866	7,574	91,882 37	"
"	1867	7,094	87,938 38	"
"	1868	6,616	101,703 14	"
"	1869	7,020	104,341 01	"
"	1870	8,459	110,908 86	{ Dr. E. G. Janeway.
"	1871	8,424	96,569 96	{ Dr. Burlingham.
"	1872	8,463	85,227 63	{ Dr. A. E. McDonald.
"	1873	9,871	93,446 33	"
"	1874	10,615	90,817 02	Dr. D. H. Kitchen.
"	1875	10,075	114,512 31	"
"	1876	8,621	118,871 07	"
"	1877	9,089	117,889 90	{ Dr C. R. Estabrook.

TABLE 3.

General Statement—Charity Hospital, B. I., 1877.

1877.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1877.	390	367	6	2	765	271	494
Admitted from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.	4646	3590	40	48	8324	3365	4959
Total	5036	3957	46	50	9089	3636	5453
Discharged from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.	4432	3454	45	46	7977	3214	4763
Died from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.	238	197	1	1	437	182	255
Total	4670	3651	46	47	8414	3396	5018
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1877.	366	306	3	3	675	240	435

TABLE 4.

Activities of Patients admitted to Charity Hospital during 1877.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	1784	1581	3365	Bro't forward	4450	3807	8257
Poland	1666	1692	3358	Poland	7	..	7
Germany	500	220	720	West Indies	5	1	6
France	207	162	369	East Indies	5	1	6
China	74	68	142	China	6	..	6
Spain	50	17	67	Greece	5	1	6
Sweden	31	6	37	Cuba	4	2	6
Ireland	19	7	26	Austria	5	1	6
Denmark	15	5	20	Russia	5	..	5
Prussia	13	3	16	Bohemia	4	3	7
Sweden	12	3	15	Bavaria	3	..	3
Denmark	9	5	14	Spain	2	..	2
Sweden	9	..	9	Mexico	1	1	2
Sweden	38	27	65	Hungary	2	..	2
Denmark	8	1	9	Peru	1	..	1
Denmark	11	3	14	Australia	..	1	1
Denmark	4	7	11	At Sea	..	1	1
Total	4450	3807	8257	Total	4505	3819	8324

TABLE 5.
Dietary Table for Patients in Charity Hospital, B. I.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.									
	BREAD.	TEA.	SUGAR.	MILK.	HOMINY.	MOLASSES.	BEANS.	BREAD.	BEEF, MUTTON OR PORK.	POTATOES OR OTHER VEGETABLES.	HOMINY.	MOLASSES.	CODFISH OR FRESH FISH.	VEGETABLES.	BEANS.	BREAD.	TEA.	SUGAR.	MILK.	BUTTER.	ORZMEAL.	
Sunday.....	6½	½	½	½	1½	1½	..	6½	9	8	1½	1½	..	..	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Monday.....	6½	½	½	½	..	..	..	6½	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Tuesday.....	6½	½	½	½	..	..	3	6½	9	8	..	1½	..	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Wednesday.....	6½	½	½	½	..	..	..	6½	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	1½
Thursday.....	6½	½	½	½	1½	1½	..	6½	9	8	..	1½	6	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Friday.....	6½	½	½	½	..	..	..	6½	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Saturday.....	6½	½	½	½	..	..	..	6½	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	6½	½	½	½	½	½	..
Total for 7 days... ..	46½	7	3½	3½	3	3	3	46½	54	56	3	4½	6	12	3	46½	7	3½	3½	3½	3½	1½

EXTRA DIET.—Beef Steak, Eggs, Cream, Crackers, Corn Starch, Gruel, Beef Tea, Oysters, &c.

TABLE 6.
Extra Diet issued to Patients in Charity Hospital during 1877.

	AVERAGE PATIENTS.	WHISKY.	WINE.	ALE.	CREAM.	EGGS.	WHITE SUGAR.	CHOCOLATE.	BREAD TEA.	STEAK.	RAW BEEF.	GEORL.	CORN STARCH.	RICE.	VEGETABLES.
	No.	Oza.	Oza.	Pinta.	Pinta.	No.	Oza.	Oza.	Pinta.	No.	Oza.	Pinta.	Pinta.	Pinta.	Lba.
January.....	777	6141	2760	2053	4198	5782	10601	12771	3653	4239	2748	8716	1466	1614	398
February.....	715	8480	1653	2686	4643	5549	9368	10880	2756	4322	1305	7110	1024	1673	280
March.....	687	6026	1949	2786	6998	6024	10704	11685	3120	5036	11941	7269	1572	1485	314
April.....	687	7134	2342	2481	6026	7051	12116	13078	4679	6173	1230	7757	2163	1352	218
May.....	765	8008	3998	2451	5809	6803	13343	14343	4269	7104	1139	8256	1731	2032	183
June.....	738	8410	3850	1886	2782	7039	10867	13091	4385	6899	962	7945	1345	1972	59
July.....	782	9642	2739	1467	2300	7214	8539	12645	4116	7176	1133	7886	1064	2129	65
August.....	812	8184	2170	1618½	3823	6613	9855	13600	3921	7728	867	8401	1403	791	120
September.....	789	7111	1297	1181½	5481	8678	9911	13987	4028	6998	297	6544	1220	737	124
October.....	785	8209	1762	1423½	4589	8903	9653	12628	4290	7229	540	7453	1114	527	62
November.....	786	8463	2120	1190½	1933	8751	9310	13633	4906	6886	546	7141	1710	894	26
December.....	783	8411	1932	1369½	2446	7079	8678	11903	4575	6348	879	6964	1310	543	26
Total.....	9065	93119	28567	23610	51028	85516	122843	163344	46697	76140	28587	91342	17122	15749	1847

TABLE 7.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death in Charity Hospital during 187

Aneurism, syncope.....	1	Brought forward.....	
“ abd. minal.....	1	Cancer of œsophagus, ulceration, of co-	
“ aorta.....	1	lon and rectum.....	
“ congestion of lungs.....	1	“ bladder.....	
“ basilar artery.....	1	Carbuncle of neck.....	
Abscess of liver, pneumonia.....	1	Caries of ankle.....	
“ “ pelvic.....	1	Catarrhal enterocolitis.....	
“ “ and puerp. pyæmia.....	1	“ enteritis.....	
Alcoholism, Bright's disease.....	2	Cardiac hypertrophy, mitral regurgita-	
Aortic stenosis, hæmorrhagic infarc-		tion.....	
tions.....	1	Cirrhosis of liver and gangrene of foot.	
Atalectasis.....	1	“ and fatty liver.....	
“ and bronchitis.....	1	Congenital syphilis.....	
“ lobular pneumonia.....	1	Convulsions, infantile.....	
“ “ cerebral congestion.....	1	Chronic ulcer of leg.....	
Apneumatoxis.....	1	“ pyæmia, puerperal.....	
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	3	“ parenchymatous nephritis.....	
Acute articular rheumatism.....	1	“ diffuse nephritis.....	
Amyloid kidneys and liver.....	1	“ “ “ and fibrous	
“ degeneration of liver and		phthisis.....	
spleen.....	1	“ “ “ and uræmia.....	
Breech presentation, cerebral conges-		“ “ “ “ Bright's	
tion.....	1	disease.....	
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	“ “ “ “ pulmon.	
“ capillary.....	4	œdema.....	
“ chronic, and emphysema.....	1	Chancroidal ulceration of vagina, rec-	
Bright's disease and œdema of lungs.....	1	tum and cervix uteri.....	
“ “ chronic, hæmorrhage,		Diphtheria, heart failure.....	
pleurisy and ulceration of colon.....	1	Diarrhoea, chronic.....	
“ “ and cirrhosis of liver.....	5	Diffuse white cerebral softening.....	
“ “ “ “ brain.....	1	Dilatation of heart, cardiac paralysis.....	
“ “ “ tertiary syphilis.....	1	Enterocolitis.....	
“ “ “ carcinoma uteri.....	1	Erysipelas, facial, pneumonia	
“ “ “ uræmia.....	2	“ “ and hypostatic pneu-	
“ “ “ carbuncle.....	2	monia.....	
“ “ “ alcoholism.....	1	“ “ pulm. œdema.....	
“ “ “ chronic.....	9	“ traumatic.....	
“ “ “ and diarrhoea.....	1	“ phlegmonous.....	
“ “ “ cystitis.....	1	“ scrotum and perineum.....	
“ “ “ pericarditis.....	1	“ leg.....	
“ “ “ heartfailure.....	2	“ meningitis and peritonitis.....	
“ “ “ pericardial		“ cellular hypostatic pneumo-	
adhesion.....	1	nia.....	
“ “ acute, pulm. congest.....	1	Empyæmia asthenia.....	
Cerebral softening.....	1	Emphysema, chronic, Bright's.....	
“ “ and lobular pneumonia.....	1	“ “ and chronic enterocolitis.....	
“ congestion and hæmorrhage.....	1	Enlarged prostate, chronic, Bright's.....	
“ hæmorrhage.....	2	“ “ cystitis.....	
Carcinoma of stomach and liver.....	1	Endocarditis, syncope.....	
“ “ uterus.....	5	Epithelioma of face.....	
“ “ rectum and liver.....	1	“ “ orbit.....	
“ “ (epith.) vagina and peri-		Fatty degeneration of heart.....	
neum.....	1	“ heart, cardiac thrombosis.....	
Cancer of breast.....	1	Fracture of base of skull, cirrhosis of	
“ liver, medullary pyæmia.....	1	liver.....	
“ (epith.) larynx and pharynx.....	1	“ femur, bed sores.....	
		“ neck of femur and senile	
		gangrene.....	
Forward.....	77	Forward.....	14

TABLE 7—Continued.

Brought forward.....	144	Brought forward.....	343
ne of foot.....	1	Pneumonia, croupous, and paralysis of heart.....	1
and pulmonary hæmorrhage.....	1	“ and pleurisy.....	1
legia, Bright's and pulmonary oedema.....	1	“ “ Bright's disease.....	1
asthenia.....	2	“ duplex.....	4
disease, hypertrophy and dilatation.....	1	“ lobular.....	5
cedema of lungs.....	1	Pleurisy, acute, and entero-colitis.....	1
orrhagic infarctions of lungs.....	1	“ “ pneumonia.....	1
io.....	11	“ chronic, and fatty heart.....	1
forate anus, asthenia.....	1	“ “ catarrhal pneumonia.....	1
ity, chronic meningitis and acute pneumonia.....	1	“ sub-acute.....	1
y, spinal meningitis and lobular pneumonia.....	1	Pleuro-pneumonia, asphyxia.....	1
presentation.....	1	Pulmonary oedema.....	1
our abscess, broncho-pneumonia.....	1	Premature birth.....	4
sinus.....	11	Pelvic cellulitis and peritonitis.....	1
linuff., cardiac paralysis.....	2	Puerperal phlebitis, pyæmia.....	1
regurg., pulmonary oedema.....	1	“ endometritis.....	1
“ nephritis.....	1	“ “ pyæmia.....	1
stenosis, dilatation cordis.....	1	Paraplegia, asthenia.....	1
igeal hæmorrhage, pneumonia.....	1	Pericarditis and axillary abscess.....	1
“ coma.....	1	Peritonitis.....	6
“ “.....	2	“ pelvic.....	1
gitis, cerebro-spinal.....	1	“ puerperalis.....	12
chronic.....	1	“ “ and pleurisy.....	1
tert. syph. convulsions.....	1	“ “ “ pneumonia duplex.....	1
s, puerperalis.....	1	“ “ “ endometritis.....	1
“ and peritonitis.....	1	“ shock.....	1
is, spinal tumor.....	1	“ general coma and pelvic abscess.....	1
le cerebro-spinal sclerosis.....	1	Rheumatism, acute.....	1
is of skull. meningitis.....	1	Remittent fever.....	1
s pulmonalis.....	98	Synovitis of knee.....	1
“ and chronic entero-colitis.....	1	Senectus.....	10
fibrous.....	3	“ chronic, Bright's, and eczema.....	1
“ and chronic, diffuse nephritis.....	1	Stenosis of cystic duct.....	1
tertiary syphilis.....	1	Sarcoma of upper maxilla.....	1
Bright's disease.....	3	Syphilis and acute pneumonia.....	1
“ “ and chronic cystitis.....	1	“ secondary.....	1
pulmonary oedema.....	5	“ tertiary.....	1
paraplegia.....	1	“ “ and phthisis.....	1
capillary bronchitis.....	1	“ amyloid kidneys, uræmia.....	4
pneumonia, apnoea.....	3	Scorbutus.....	2
“ catarrhal.....	3	Softening of brain and nephritis.....	1
chronic diarrhoea and pulmonary oedema.....	2	“ “ cyst of brain, phthisis and Bright's.....	1
catarrhal.....	7	Scarlatina, paralysis.....	1
“ and capil. bronchitis.....	1	Stricture, urethrae.....	1
and ulcer intestines.....	1	“ oesophagus, inanitio.....	1
“ Bright's, valv. heart disease.....	1	Tabes mesenterica.....	1
onia, acute.....	4	Typhilitis, peritonitis.....	1
pulmonary oedema.....	4	Tuberculosis.....	1
cheesy, and pachymeningitis.....	1	“ acute, miliary.....	1
croupous.....	5	Tetanus.....	1
		Trismus nascent.....	4
		Tumor of base of brain and broncho-pneumonia.....	1
5 Forward.....	343	Total.....	487

TABLE 8.

General Statement—Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, 1877.

1877.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	
	Males.	Females.	Male.	Females.			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 1, 1877...	36	..	1	..	37	14	
Admitted from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.....	71	116	..	1	188	81	
Total.....	107	116	1	1	225	95	
Discharged from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.....	63	76	..	..	139	61	78
Deaths from Jan. 1 to December 31, 1877.....	1	3	..	..	4	2	2
Total.....	64	79	..	..	143	63	80
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1877..	43	37	1	1	82	32	50

TABLE 9.

Nativities of Patients admitted to Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during 1877.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States...	30	42	72	Bro't forward	72	111	183
Ireland	18	31	49	Spain.....	2	..	2
Germany.....	16	15	31	France.....	..	1	1
England.....	5	11	16	Cuba.....	1	..	1
Scotland.....	2	7	9	Wales.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	1	5	6	Total.....	76	112	188
Forward....	72	111	183				

TABLE 10.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during 1877.

Diphtheria, asthenia.....	1	Brought forward.....	3
Gummy tumor of brain.....	1	Phthisis and Bright's disease.....	1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral.....	1	Total.....	4
Forward.....	3		

TABLE 11.

General Statement—Fever Hospital, 1877.

1877.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1876.	3	6	..	..	9	5	4
Admitted from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1877.	9	8	..	..	17	7	10
Total.....	12	14	..	..	26	12	14
Discharged from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1877.	11	9	..	..	20	11	9
Deaths from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1877...	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total..	12	9	..	..	21	12	9
Remaining in hospital May 1 1877...	..	5	..	..	5	..	5

TABLE 12.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death at Penitentiary Hospital in 1877.

Asthenia.....	1	Brought forward.....	1
Aneurism of heart, rupture.....	1	Heart failure.....	1
Bright's disease.....	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	1	Phthisis.....	3
Cancer of stomach and liver.....	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Cardiac paralysis.....	1	Total.....	14
Forward.....	6		

TABLE 13.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death in Incurable Hospital during 1877.

Asthenia, chronic bronchitis.....	1	Brought forward.....	11
Atheromatous degeneration of arteries...	1	Paralysis, cerebral apoplexy.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	" senile.....	2
Emphysema, asthenia.....	1	" gangrene.....	1
Extravasation of blood in brain.....	1	" apoplexy.....	2
Hemiplegia, asthenia.....	2	" asthenia.....	1
Inanition.....	1	Syphilis, secondary. Bright's disease....	1
Ossification of aortic valve.....	1	Senectus.....	9
Paralysis, senectus.....	2	" chronic diarrhoea.....	2
Forward.....	11	Total.....	30

TABLE 14.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death in Ward for the Blind dur

Atheromatous degeneration of brain....	1	Brought forward	
Bright's disease, uraemia.....	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	1	Senectus.....	
Emphysema, chronic diarrhoea.....	1	Tuberculosis, chronic diarrhoea ..	
Insolation, meningitis.....	1		
		Total.....	
Forward.....	5		

TABLE 15.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death in Work-House Hospital dur

Alcoholism.....	4	Brought forward.....	
Bright's disease of kidney.....	2	Pneumonia.....	
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	Phthisis	
Gangrene of lung.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	
Œdema of lungs.....	1		
		Total.....	
Forward.....	10		



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HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY,
JANUARY 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
*President of the Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—Pursuant to your instructions, I submit herewith for your consideration, the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1877. The statistics of its workings for the past twelve months are embraced in the tables which are appended thereto, and upon their evidence we fearlessly present, and confidently base our expectations of your approval, and the endorsement of all who are friendly to, and interested in the progress and welfare of an institution devoted to the exemplification of the system of medicine represented by its name.

I shall not here recapitulate the manifold struggles and buffetings, through a sea of troubles, by which our friends, with the aid and co-operation of your Honorable Board, succeeded in securing a recognized and creditable footing among the Public Charities and Institutions of this great Metropolis. Nor shall I reproduce the already published details of those daily labors and triumphant achievements in the interests of suffering humanity which have bravely borne this adventurous enterprise safely forward on the flood tide of experiment to the secure haven of an undoubted prosperity.

It was at this juncture when doubt and uncertainty had fairly given way to the spirit and inspirations of confidence and hope, that my very able and efficient predecessor, Dr. Selden H. Talcott, received and decided to accept a call to another and more remunerative, if not more important and useful field of professional labor, and abruptly resigned a charge which he had so skilfully and judiciously administered from its very inception.

On the first of May last past, by your favor, I received the appointment to the office thus vacated, and undertook the arduous task of discharging its many and onerous duties.

To say that this was no light undertaking, but feebly expresses my sense of the responsibilities connected with the position. To Dr. Talcott, in great degree, is due the credit of organizing the Hospital, classifying its wards, utilizing its forces, planning its working details, and placing it in running order. Possessing a cultured and comprehensive mind, fine administrative ability, coupled with genial manners and prepossessing address, and that rare tact which may be ranked as a special sense, he speedily won and it was his good fortune to retain, the respect and hearty co-operation of his official superiors; the good-will and loyal attachment of his subordinates, the cordial support and countenance of his professional brethren; the warm and undeviating affection and regard of his patients and dependents. These conditions and the qualities which ensured them I could not expect to meet or emulate, therefore my chief endeavor has been to learn my duty and to discharge it with fidelity, and to carry out to the best of my ability, the approved and admirable system inaugurated by my predecessor. To this end, no sudden disruptions in the polity of the establishment, or violent changes in its management have been encouraged. Where improvements have been suggested and found practicable, they have been carefully and cautiously made. New comforts have been added, new conveniences introduced, labor economized where facilities were afforded, discipline evenly and impartially enforced, some abuses corrected, and a small increase made in the extent of accommodations for the sick. The running machinery of the establishment has settled quietly down into the smooth grooves of well considered regulations, and to-day the Homœopathic Hospital of Ward's Island, stands before the world an incontestable fact—a well assured, indisputable success.

OUR HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

The close of another year devolves upon us, not only a recapitulation and review of its work; a re-consideration of its methods, and an examination of its expenditures, but an analysis of all its working details in order to profit by our failures and mistakes, and improve upon our experience. Thus only can we hope to keep step in the grand march of improvement, and hold our place in the front rank of the line of battle arrayed against those causes and influences so constantly warring against the welfare of the human race.

The system pursued in the management of this Hospital, is modeled

after the successful types and complex machinery of the older and thoroughly proven charitable and benevolent institutions of the City.

While it is deficient in many of the surroundings and belongings of more favored establishments, it is pre-eminent among them in the salubrity of its location, its isolation from the contaminating influences of a dense surrounding population, its greater elevation and removal from miasma and contagion, the abundance of light and air in all its apartments, and the generally cheerful and inviting aspect of its wards.

Its organization, according to the code of rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, who have the oversight and control of all the public institutions of the City, of an eleemosynary character, and also the appointment of all their officers, visiting medical boards, house physicians, orderlies, nurses and attendants, vests the administration and direction of its affairs in a medical officer bearing the title of Chief of Staff, who is also by virtue of his position Superintendent of the New York City Inebriate Asylum. Upon him is devolved not only the general hygienic and medical supervision of the Wards, but he is the consulting physician and surgeon in all emergent cases, that occur during the intervals of attendance by the Medical Board.

To him belongs the distribution and assignment of the attending and visiting physicians, and also of the nurses and attendants in the various departments of the Institution; all requisitions for stores and supplies; all orders for their issue and distribution; all details for labor; all instructions as to work and labor in the various mechanical departments, must have his signature or assent. All formal and official reports and returns are made by him, or at his order, and every official or paid employee of the establishment is personally accountable to him, under penalty of suspension, for the faithful and proper performance of their respective duties.

Upon him rests the establishment, promulgation and enforcement of police and sanitary regulations, and other rules and instructions as may be needed from time to time for the preservation of proper order and discipline in the institutions, and for the guide and government of its patients and inmates.

The second officer in rank is the Steward, who is the executive officer of the Hospital. It is his duty to superintend the various departments of labor and see that the work is properly performed.

He has charge of the property and stores, and it devolves upon him to attend to the issue of food and clothing. He also has the responsibility, with the aid of the clerk, of keeping the records, books of account and statistics; as likewise of filling out requisitions, inventories, statements, notices and correspondence required in the daily routine of hospital business.

The Matron is by virtue of her position the House-keeper, upon whom rests the care and duty of preserving cleanliness throughout the Hospital, and whose business it is to make daily visits of inspection for that purpose, through all the wards and dormitories.

The Apothecary has charge of the pharmacy and its supplies. It is his duty to furnish memoranda of the wants of his department to the Chief of Staff, and to keep continually on hand a sufficient assortment and quantity of remedies and drugs and surgical dressings for the daily needs of the Hospital. It also belongs to him to superintend the putting up, notation and record of prescriptions, as also the compounding of medicines, should any emergency arise for their use.

The Engineer has the control and responsibility of the gas-works, steam-boilers, machinery, bone-mill, heating apparatus, water supply, sewerage and plumbing arrangements of the building, all of which it is his duty to keep in repair and running order.

The cook and laundress are principals of their respective departments, and are responsible for their proper administration.

Each ward, of which there are nine, has an orderly in charge, who has the care of all the furniture, beds, bedding and clothing, with all the tools, implements and accessories used for carrying on the ward work. To them it belongs daily to see that the wards and apartments are kept clean and free from offensive odors, to see that the orders of the visiting physicians are properly attended to, and to maintain order, discipline and conformity to all sanitary rules and police regulations. Many of the wards are sub-divided into four or five divisions, each supplied with a nurse, who has the care of the patients, attending to their respective wants and needs, administering the remedies, and looking after the cleanliness, preservation and repair of the floors, walls and furniture; as also of the beds, bedding and clothing.

A night watchman patrols the building and grounds every hour of the night, looking after the temperature and ventilation of the wards

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Exclusive of the Chief of Staff, whose duties have already been defined, the medical force of the institution comprises two classes of medical officers, namely, a board of visiting and consulting physicians and surgeons and a house staff, who are resident in the building and have constant charge and oversight of the patients in the various wards. These all receive their appointment from the Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction upon the recommendation of the Medical Board. The first class, namely, the attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, compose also the Medical Board, represented by the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession identified with the homœopathic system of practice in the city. This body discharges not only the functions of a board of trustees "in all matters pertaining to the health and physical well-being of the inmates of the Hospital," whose counsels and conclusions are paramount (by courtesy of the Commissioners) in all matters and questions of hygienic, sanitary, or medical character, but upon them are devolved the responsibilities of treating the sick in the wards of this Hospital. By the terms of the rules by which the appointment is made, they are designated as "Attending Surgeons and Physicians to the Hospital," and "all the said appointments shall be honorary." When we take into consideration the fact that these gentlemen are oftentimes overworked and jaded out with the worries, anxieties and fatigues of an extensive private practice, and in many instances the added care of a professorship in the medical colleges of the city, it will be seen that it is no sinecure, but a labor of pure philanthropy to devote so large a portion of their time and skill to the interests of this institution and the treatment of the patients. The labor of visitation is so divided as to assign to each physician and surgeon four months of the year alternated in periods of two months each at intervals of four months. Each physician and surgeon of the visiting staff is supposed to give personal attention to his wards at least twice or thrice a week at stated periods, and oftener if emergency requires. It is also proper to add, by way of explanation, that several of the entries upon the visitors' registry book represent visits made by members of the various committees appointed by the Medical Board, and elsewhere enumerated, who, in the discharge of their respective special duties, have come to the institution at irregular intervals on tours of inspection,

examination of records for clinical or consultation purposes, or in the fulfillment of engagements to lecture.

The visitors' record shows that the services have been rendered during the year now ended as follows, viz. :

REGISTER AND VISITING LIST.

Number of visits made each month by the Visiting Staff.

1877.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bacon, Charles A.			11	11			14	12				
Baner, William J.					10	9	1		3	1	11	6
Berghaus, Alexander	2	6	8	8					1			1
Bradford, F. S.				1	8	9					6	6
Bradford, T. Dwight.	9	17	4		2		1			3	9	2
Burdick, S. P.			1									
Carleton, E., Jr.	1	3					1	8				1
Currier, C. B.							7	3		1		
Demarest, J. H.	5	4	6	6		1		5				1
Doughty, F. E.		1	5	7	5			7				
Dowling, J. W.		2							2	2		1
Guernsey, Egbert.			7	8				7	9			
Helmuth, William Todd.					1	9			1	8	7	7
Hills, Alfred K.	1		8	9	3	1	2	4	9	9	2	1
Lilienthal, Samuel.		6	1		1					10	8	7
Minor, John C.				1	1				6	8		
Norton, George S.	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	7	2
Paine, Henry D.					10	8	1	2			9	7
Thompson, J. H.					8	10	7		2	2		6
Throop, A. P.	1				7	7						
Warner, L. T.				1						5	1	
Wetmore, J. McE.		1	1	1	10	7	1	1		1	8	6
Wood, James Robie.	5	6					8	9		3	8	1
White, J. Ralsey.											2	
Wilder, Louis De V.												2

NOTE.—It will be seen by the foregoing table that during the past year two changes have occurred in the Medical Board, namely, the appointment of Dr. J. Ralsey White in place of Dr. W. H. White, resigned, and the substitution of Dr. L. De V. Wilder for Dr. A. P. Throop, whose resignation followed necessarily upon his removal from the city.

The following committees have been appointed from the Medical Board for the administration and supervision of its affairs for the current year :

INSPECTION—Drs. Wetmore, Dowling and T. D. Bradford.

EXAMINATIONS—Drs. Bacon, Minor, Hills, Doughty and F. S. Bradford.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Drs. Wood, Burdick, Demarest, Warner and Currier.

DIET—Drs. Wilder, Thompson and Berghaus.

CLINICAL RECORDS—Drs. Lilienthal, Norton and Carleton.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION—Drs. Paine, Helmuth and Baner.

THE HOUSE STAFF.

The term of service of the resident or house staff is not conterminous with the fiscal and calendar year, and it therefore happens that two sets of internes appear upon the records for the period of time covered by this annual report. The following is a complete list:—

INTERNES.	Entered upon duty.	Residence.	Place of Graduation.
A. P. Williamson.....	April 1, 1876.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Hahneman Med. Coll., Phila., Pa.
Robert W. Miffin.....	" " "	Columbia, Pa.	" " "
Frank M. Earle.....	" " "	Philadelphia, Pa.	" " "
Frank A. Bishop.....	" " "	Medina, N. Y.	" " "
W. F. Decker.....	" " "	Middletown, N. Y.	N. Y. Hom. Medical College.
Frank A. Hale.....	" " "	Cambridgeport, Mass.	Boston University, Mass.
Bukk G. Carleton.....	Oct. 1, 1876.	N. H.	N. Y. Hom. Medical College.
Charles C. Boyle.....	Feb. 1, 1877.	New York City.	" " "
George Allen.....	Feb. 14, 1877.	Medina, N. Y.	Hahneman Med. Coll., Phila., Pa.
Eugene Rollin Corson.....	April 1, 1877.	Ithaca, N. Y.	" " "
Clarence W. Cornell.....	" " "	New York City.	N. Y. Hom. Medical College.
W. Hall Stevens.....	" " "	Camden, Me.	" " "
George W. Blodgett.....	" " "	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	" " "
Walter Y. Cowl.....	" " "	New York City.	" " "
Clitus S. Hoag.....	Oct. 1, 1877.	Barre, Vt.	Hahneman Med. Coll., Phila., Pa.

With the senior class, (with the exception of Doctors Bukk G. Carleton and Charles C. Boyle, whose terms of appointment lapped over beyond the others,) I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. They are spoken of by those who did know them intimately, and well, as gentlemen of fine acquirements and superior ability, who in their respective spheres of professional pursuit, give promise of a future replete with activity and usefulness. At the close of the Winter lecture term of our Medical Colleges, with a view to fill the then rapidly approaching vacancies, invitations were extended in a truly liberal and cosmopolitan spirit to all graduates of medicine from whatever college, or wherever resident, who were desirous to avail themselves of the great benefits to be derived from the observations and experience of hospital practice, to present themselves before the medical board for competitive examination in the various departments of Medical Science. The examination was thorough and impartial, reflecting in its results great credit upon the very competent and efficient staff now on duty who passed its crucial tests. Upon them has devolved the daily care and ministration of the sick. The measure of praise due them for the commendable fidelity, assiduity and professional zeal with which these duties have been discharged is only commensurate with the general sentiment of gratitude and appreciation entertained by the inmates of the hospital in return for the unwearied attention and unselfish devotion to the alleviation of their sufferings and needs.

EXTERNES AND VISITING STUDENTS.

"Walking the Wards," as it is sententiously called, epitomizes one of the finest and most effective modes of medical instruction pursued in the famed hospitals of the transatlantic Continent. Accompanied by some teacher whose brilliant success or profound scholarship and erudition have achieved a proud recognition on the altitudes of fame, troops of students throng through the wards, and by the bedside of the sick, possibly of the dying, as well as of the maimed, crippled and deformed, receive instruction in short, sharp, crisp apothegms of learning, aptly illustrated by each case, which clings to the memory and anchors to the understanding more fully and satisfactorily than hour-long dissertations in the lecture room, or daily plunges into the deep, unfathomable gloom of medical theory and speculation.

The original plan of organization contemplated in the supply of medical attendants, the appointment of externes equal in number to the internes. It was proposed and intended that these medical undergraduates should come every day from their homes in the city and serve as the attendants, and, to some extent, as the coadjutors, to the various members of the house staff in their daily rounds and routine of duty. Having thus passed their novitiate as it were in this fine practical school, they were prepared to enter at graduation with intelligent and cultured efficiency upon the more responsible and weightier duties of resident physicians. Only one student has sought the opportunities embraced in this scheme. The privileges of the hospital have also been extended during portions of the year to several medical students, who, at the recommendation of various members of the medical board, have been admitted to our wards, and permitted to derive instruction and benefit from the observation of patients, methods of treatment and application of dressings. Through the courtesy of the house staff in lending their help to such laudable endeavor, great progress has been made by the few who have thus regularly improved these opportunities for clinical instruction. Below we append a list of their names :—

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	PURSUITS.
E. J. Morgan.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Externe.
O. S. Rich.....	New York.....	Student.
T. D. Spencer.....	".....	"
Lavinia D. Lambert.....	Cambridgeport, Mass.....	Nurse.
Alice A. Stoddart.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Student.
H. W. Garrison.....	Rondout, N. Y.....	Nurse.
C. W. Crosby.....	Chatham Four Corners, N. Y.	"

CLINICS AND LECTURES.

At the opening of the lecture season at the Medical Colleges a series of clinics and clinical lectures was established by the Medical Board, to be given every Thursday afternoon in the amphitheatre of the institution, for the benefit and instruction of the students of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Of the former 126 and of the latter about 30 have availed themselves of the advantages thus offered.

Through the courtesy and kindness of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the steamer *Minnahannonck* was permitted to make a special trip for the purpose, thus affording through all the delightful Fall and Winter weather a pleasant sail to such of the students as chose to take advantage of it. The course was opened on Thursday the fourth of October by Dr. Egbert Guernsey in the medical, and Professors J. H. Thompson and John C. Miner in the surgical department. With trifling exceptions the lectures and clinics were regularly continued up to the holiday season, the following members of the visiting staff contributing their services, viz., Drs. Guernsey, Miner, Lilienthal, Helmuth, Dowling, Thompson, Hills, T. D. Bradford, Paine, Baner and Wetmore. Of this number of gentlemen, Prof. Lilienthal is deserving special mention for his constant attendance, devotion to and unfailing interest in the enterprise and his efforts to make it a success.

The value and interest of these clinics have been enhanced by the performance before the class of several important surgical operations upon patients domiciled in the Hospital.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AND AUTOPSIES.

Since the last Annual Report, there has been added to the machinery of the institution, a pathological department which has been placed under the charge of Dr. Bukk G. Carleton, lately senior interne in this institution, as special pathologist. The germ of a pathological cabinet has been established, whose outgrowth in the process of time, it is hoped, may become important and valuable in the interests of medical science. Herewith I have the honor to submit Dr. Carleton's report.

REPORT OF PATHOLOGIST.

It is with great pleasure that I herewith respectfully submit to you this first Annual Report of the Pathological Department of this Hospital, established by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, on the recommendation of the Homœopathic Medical Board.

During the year ending December 31, 1877, the department has received the following supplies: 4 gals. 95 per cent. alcohol; 1 gal. Smith's alcohol; 2 doz. 16 oz. bottles; 1 doz. 32 oz. bottles; 3 doz. corks; 2 doz. 2 oz. glass-stopped salt-mouth bottles; 2 doz. 4 oz. glass-stopped salt-mouth bottles; 1 doz. 2 quart glass-stopped salt-mouth bottles; 1 gal. glycerine; 2 lbs. liquor sodæ chlor.; 2 oz. caustic soda; 3 oz. bromine; 1 oz. crystalized nitrate of silver; 2 oz. iodine; 6 oz. collodion; 6 oz. olive oil; 1 hydrometer; one 4 oz. glass-beaker; one 6 oz. glass-beaker; 1 lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch glass tubing; 1 pair of scales.

There has also been fitted up a room in the building for the purposes of a laboratory with a closet, shelving and other conveniences.

A large amount of chemical and clinical apparatus are needed, however, in order that more exact and scientific analyses may be made than is possible with our present limited means. A Microscope belonging exclusively to this department is urgently needed for the proper examination of urine and Pathological specimens. Some arrangement for heating the Dead-house would be most beneficial, as at present it is impossible to conduct autopsies satisfactorily in very cold weather. During the year one hundred and two (102) autopsies have been performed, and a large number of examinations made with my own microscope, and a record kept of all conditions, normal and abnormal. All instructive, rare or interesting Pathological specimens have been carefully

prepared and placed in the Museum, which now contains twenty-five specimens, some of which are morbid growths removed from patients by the Surgeons of the Visiting Board. Catarrhal Phthisis has constituted 8.88 per cent. ; Chronic Parnechymatous Nephritis 0.44 per cent., and the remaining cases have presented a varied and interesting field of Pathological research. It is worthy of mention that in nearly one-half of the autopsies, the Foramen ovale was found to be perforate, varying in diameter from *one* to *six* lines, and in no case was any Cyanosis observed during life, as would be the case according to the generally received ideas concerning this supposed morbid condition. The history of these cases disclosed no effect produced by this condition upon the general circulation. A large per centage, however, had died from Catarrhal Phthisis, leaving it an open question whether a perforate Foramen ovale predisposes to that disease or not. We were led to believe that Emphysema is not, as has been supposed, a preventive of Catarrhal Phthisis, by the fact that we frequently found them both in the same portion of a lung, especially in the upper lobe. It is possible, however, that the Emphysema may have developed after the Phthisis had been established, and may have been one of its sequelæ. I have much pleasure in reporting to you a few of the more noteworthy autopsies performed during the year.

AUTOPSY No. 1—12 hours after death. ENCEPHALOMACIA AND GUMMATA SYPHILITICA.

Head.—Marked venous congestion and some thickening of cerebral meninges, together with congestion of cerebrum. A tumor measuring three (3) lines by four (4) was discovered, attached to the base of the brain by a pedicle, at the junction of the crus cerebri and pons varolii, on the right side. A large, round, hard tumor about one inch in diameter was also found, involving the tuber cinerium, corpora albicantia and posterior perforated space, and partially extending to the left, causing pressure and involving the optic tract and crus cerebri of that side. Disintegration of the optic tract as far as the optic commissure and of all other structures as far as the third ventricle on the right side, and on the left involving the origin of the 3rd pair of nerves. The pons varolii was degenerated on the right side but normal on the left. 4th ventricle, normal; anterior and middle lobe on right side softened; anterior portion of middle lobe on left side in same condition. A microscopical examination of the large tumor revealed syphilitic gummata, sections of the periphery showing the fibrillated tissue developed in a marked degree, containing many small round cells. In the center the cells were more closely packed and associated with granular or fatty matter and the fibrillated structure was less marked.

**AUTOPSY No. 2—12 hours after death. CARCINOMA UTERI AND JECUR ADI-
POSUM.**

The walls of the heart were somewhat atrophied, and pigmentary degeneration was noticed in the lungs; the liver was somewhat enlarged and thickened and rounded at the edges, of a uniform yellowish-white color, the fatty degeneration rendering it difficult to distinguish the lobules. Pressure caused pitting, and the structure was easily broken down. General sub-acute peritonitis, mesenteric glands enlarged, infiltrated and indurated; adhesions of pelvic peritoneum binding bladder, uterus and rectum together, which being degenerated were easily broken down. Cervix uteri entirely destroyed by ulceration extending into uterine cavity, causing a ragged appearance; walls of uterus were greatly indurated and the cavity contained a very offensive blackish pus. Walls of vagina indurated and thickened, mucous membrane ulcerated. A large circumscribed cavity containing a yellowish substance of the consistency of a custard was discovered, involving the pelvic cellular tissue, the psoas and iliacus muscles on the left side.

AUTOPSY No. 3—12 hours after death. MORBUS BRIGHTII.

Pericardium.—Engorgement of vessels; plastic exudation upon both parietal and cardiac surfaces; walls at base were agglutinated; the most dependent portion of pericardium contained three ounces of serous fluid, holding flocculi of lymph.

Heart.—Cardiac vessels greatly engorged with blood; left ventricle dilated; ventricular wall hypertrophied; right auricle and ventricle dilated; walls thickened; valves normal.

Pleurae.—Right: adhesions posteriorly and laterally on the visceral and parietal surfaces, resulting from pleuritis; anteriorly the two surfaces were separated by twenty-four (24) ounces of serous fluid, and were covered with exudation of lymph. Left: adhesions of the sac at the apex and over the diaphragmatic portions, and containing eight (8) ounces of a serous fluid.

Lungs.—Right compressed and carnified with slight congestion. Left: specific gravity and weight increased; pits upon pressure, and discharges from its cut surface a reddish, frothy fluid, in large quantities.

Liver.—Adhesion to the abdominal parieties; fatty infiltration, accompanied with marked congestion.

Kidneys.—Capsules non-adherent, and when removed a punctate congestion of the surface was noticed; the cut surface showed marked congestion of the vessels, with a diminution of both medullary and cortical substance.

AUTOPSY No. 4—12 hours after death.

Pericardium.—Normal.

Heart.—Walls and valves normal; left auricle and ventricle contained few ante-mortem clots; right auricle and ventricle distended with ante-mortem clots, which were entangled in the tricuspid valve.

Pleuræ.—Right: slight adhesion of the sac at the superior fifth. Left normal.

Lungs.—The upper lobes did not collapse upon the thorax being opened; they seemed to be increased in size, less crepitant than normal, and somewhat congested.

Liver.—Greatly hypertrophied, borders firm and resisting and unnatural hard, looking, when cut, like wax. Iodine caused the characteristic reddish-brown color peculiar to amyloid degeneration. A drop of dilute sulphuric acid produced a deep violet color.

Spleen.—Normal; lesser omentum congested and at some points inflamed.

Stomach.—Walls thickened and congested, the mucous membrane being covered with slimy mucus.

Colon.—All the coats greatly inflamed.

Kidneys.—Left: capsule non-adherent; great increase of medullary structure and diminution of the cortical substance. Right: pelvis of kidney greatly distended. The ureter for the first two inches was dilated to half an inch in diameter, and beyond that distance was greatly diminished in size. Four ounces of cream-colored and highly offensive fluid were discovered opening the pelvis; the walls were thickened and of a grayish-white color, the medullary portion having nearly disappeared and the cortical being greatly atrophied.

Bladder.—Walls thickened, containing a yellowish, offensive fluid, similar to that found in the pyonephritic kidney.

Rectum.—Lower portion indurated and of a blackish color, the mucous membrane being ulcerated. Necrosis of the right anterior portion of sacrum partially enclosing a large cavity with ragged walls, containing pus.

AUTOPSY No. 5—12 hours after death.

Rigor Mortis.—Not marked.

Body.—General cyanosis, most marked in cervical region.

Pericardium.—The vessels were engorged with blood and the sac contained one ounce of serous fluid.

Heart.—Left auricle normal; ventricular walls, columnæ carneæ and chordæ tendineæ greatly hypertrophied; mitral valves thickened and resisting; right auricle and ventricle normal, containing a small ante-mortem clot entangled in the tricuspid valve, which, as well as the aortic and pulmonary valves, was in good condition.

Bronchial Glands.—Enlarged and indurated.

Pleuræ.—Right obliterated by strong adhesions; left, adhesions of the

diaphragmatic portion, and containing six ounces of a brownish, watery fluid.

Lungs.—Right upper lobe was of a dark-red color, a little heavier than normal, and less crepitant; on section a reddish fluid was exuded; middle lobe was of a dark-red color, heavy, airless, and when placed in water, sank immediately; the cut surface also presented a granular appearance; lower lobes of a grayish color, airless and very heavy, the cut surface presenting a mottled gray and red appearance, covered with a red, slimy fluid, and its structure was easily broken down. The left lung all over showed signs of marked congestion and slight edema.

Liver.—Surface bossellated, with other signs of perihepatitis; on section found evidence of fatty infiltration.

Spleen.—Thrice its normal size, the vessels being markedly distended with blood.

Kidneys.—Left, capsule non-adherent and revealing when removed a punctate congestion on the surface, with numerous cysts containing a watery fluid; the medullary and cortical substances were diminished. Right, in the same condition.

Uterus.—Here was found a superior and posterior sub-peritoneal fibroid, which was easily enucleated; the tumor was five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and cut like cartilage, and had incipient pigmentary degeneration.

Ovaries had assumed a cystic condition, and the fallopian tubes were greatly distended.

Autopsy No. 6.—12 hours after death.

Rigor Mortis.—Not marked.

Body.—Greatly emaciated.

Pericardium.—Contained three ounces of a straw-colored fluid.

Heart.—Walls, auricles, ventricles and valves normal.

Pleurae.—Right obliterated by firm adhesions; left normal.

Lungs.—Edema and hypostatic congestion of dependent portions; bronchial tubes enlarged, slightly thickened and ulcerated.

Liver.—Surface smooth, edges thickened, structure easily broken down, of a mottled yellowish-white and brown color, all resulting from fatty infiltration.

Kidneys.—Apparently normal.

Peritoneum.—Greatly thickened in the right inguinal region; vessels greatly distended and tortuous. Evidence was present of extensive inflammation, causing the molecular death of a large track in the right iliac fossa, leaving a cavity containing purulent and faecal matter, having ragged walls and extending downward so as to make a pouch under Poupart's ligament, and upward nearly to the kidneys, surrounded by inflamed and indurated tissue, opening into the ascending colon, which was greatly

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one-half inches. The lateral ventricles were greatly distended with serous fluid, especially their posterior cornua, which were covered by tissue barely three-sixteenths of an inch thick, this tissue extending on the right side for a space about two inches in diameter, being of a grayish color, greatly softened, and infiltrated with water.

Heart.—Empty; weight, eighteen (18) ounces; left ventricular wall greatly thickened and enlarged, containing a cavity two inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, filled with hardened fibrous tissue, but not producing any diminution in size of ventricular cavity proper, although at one point the wall was less than one-fourth of an inch thick. Edges of mitral and aortic valves thickened. Right side normal. A fusiform aneurism of aorta was found extending from the aortic valves to the arteria innominata, and its walls showed marked atheromatous changes; similar changes were found in the abdominal aorta.

Pleurae.—Left contained thirty-two (32) ounces of serous fluid. Right: sac entirely obliterated by universal adhesions.

Lungs.—Left weighed twenty (20) ounces; right, thirty (30) ounces; both were cedematous and greatly congested.

Liver.—Weighed forty-four (44) ounces; surface smooth; engorged with blood.

Spleen.—Weighed six (6) ounces; capsule thickened, whitish, and covered with minute, white, hard nodules.

Kidneys.—Left weighed five (5) ounces; right, six (6) ounces; capsule non-adherent; cortical and medullary substance greatly diminished in size; pelvis in each very large and dilated.

Bladder.—Contained pus and urine.

AUTOPSY No. 9—12 hours after death.

Rigor Mortis.—Not very marked.

Body.—Large amount of adipose tissue; some ecchymosis.

Pericardium.—Contained sixteen (16) ounces of serous fluid.

Heart.—Great dilatation of right auricle and ventricle, with fatty degeneration of ventricular wall; the auriculo-ventricular orifice admitted four (4) fingers; tricuspid valve normal, except being something smaller than usual, as compared with the ventricle; eccentric hypertrophy of left auricle and ventricle; auriculo-ventricular orifice admitted three (3) fingers; slight calcareous degeneration of the fibrous ring of mitral valve; semilunar valves normal; foramen ovale imperforate; all the cavities contained post-mortem clots; atheromatous degeneration of the walls of the aorta, and in its descending portion was found an ulcer one-half inch in diameter; the arteries of the neck were also atheromatous.

Lungs.—Right: congested and cedematous; slight emphysema of upper

lobe. Left: a deep depression at apex, filled with fibrinous bands; otherwise in same condition as the right.

Abdomen—Contained sixteen (16) ounces of serous fluid.

Liver—Twice its normal size, showing passive congestion; section finely mottled, showing incipient fatty infiltration.

Spleen and Kidneys—Normal.

Intestine—Congested.

Uterus.—Posterior, sub-peritoneal fibroid.

AUTOPSY No. 10—12 hours after death.

Rigor Mortis—Not marked.

Pericardium.—Walls normal, and containing one (1) ounce of a clear serous fluid.

Heart.—Walls, cavities and valves normal; foramen ovale perforate, four (4) lines in diameter.

Lungs.—Left: congested and oedematous; hypostatic congestion of the most dependent parts. Right: oedematous; posterior half of lower lobe heavy, of a dark red color, the cut surface presenting a granular appearance less crepitant than normal; sunk in water.

Liver—Slightly increased in size, with marked congestion.

Spleen—Twice its normal size, owing to hyperæmic condition.

Kidneys—Congested.

Intestines.—Lower portion of ilium greatly congested; numerous small ulcers in both ilium and cæcum, near the valve; in the lower portion of the ilium two (2) large ulcers, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, were found involving both the mucous and muscular coats; mesentery congested, glands enlarged, softened and vascular, ranging from one-fourth to one-half an inch in diameter.

Pelvic Peritoneum—Congested; left lateral ligament contained a large number of cysts, most numerous near the ovary; uterus and ovaries normal.

Yours, very respectfully,

BUKK G. CARLETON,

Special Pathologist.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

On the 8th of April, 1864, an Act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, authorizing the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to erect and furnish a building or buildings to be known as "the Asylum for Inebriates." On the facade of the building now known as the Homœopathic Hospital, is a tablet with the following inscription:—INEBRIATE ASYLUM, erected A. D. 1867, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

In the report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for 1868, we find a statement that the Infant Hospital was removed on the 8th day of January of that year, "from the Alms-house department on Blackwell's Island to its present location, in a portion of the building erected for the use of the Inebriate Asylum, it being believed that, though but poorly calculated for the purposes of a Nursery for Infants, it nevertheless furnishes better hygienic conditions than could be found at the Alms-house, and would serve until the building then commenced on Randall's Island should be finished."

The report for the same year of Wm. R. Fisher, M. D., the resident physician, states. "I assumed charge of this institution on the twenty-second day of May. My attention was then entirely directed to the supervision of the completion and furnishing of the center and west wing of the building, which were set apart for the reception of the Inebriates, the remainder being retained by the Infants' Hospital for the use of its inmates." From that day to the present time the building has never been wholly used for the purposes indicated in its Charter, a portion of its wards having always been diverted to other purposes. After the Infants' Hospital, a portion of the building was used as a retreat for such beneficiaries of municipal aid as had previously served in the army. At a later period three large wards have been used for the custody of the insane.

The Inebriate Asylum was one of the incumbrances attached to the heritage accepted by the Medical Board. Its achievements and success as a reformatory have never been at all commensurate with the original cost or current expenditures lavished upon this most magnificently designed charity. Neither has the success in the management and treatment of such cases of inebriety as have been confided to its custody, from time to time, been such as to call forth

any mutual gratulations as to our administrative system or method of treatment. The aggregate of admissions since the institution was first opened, is 1,162. There are no records or data extant to show what per centage of these cases have resulted in a permanent reformation. That portion of the building still devoted to the uses of the Inebriate Asylum is restricted to the first floor of the west wing of the building, and includes about fifteen handsomely furnished sleeping apartments, a smoking room, and a spacious pavilion occupied as billiard room. There are at present five boarders in this department, one of whom is a confirmed opium eater. The largest number of patients under treatment at any one time during the year was 46. The general average, however, has not much exceeded the former number. Of the thirty who have been inmates of the institution during the past year, a few cases have gone out materially strengthened and benefitted by their temporary isolation and seclusion from the temptations and allurements of previous social surroundings. Others notwithstanding, (in a few instances at least,) the earnest purpose and endeavor to reform, when brought in contact with the contaminating influences of city life, (so near at hand,) have relapsed from the good intentions. The cases of reformation, (comparatively few,) have been substantially restricted to persons whose will-power had not been wholly eliminated by the emasculating influence of potent stimulants. Such as these only, still possessing a moral backbone, have been aroused to a realization of their imperilled state, and with strong, earnest purpose have set their faces sturdily and resolutely against the lust for drink. It is suggested that the probabilities of thorough reclamation are greater where the person voluntarily seeks the protection here offered, by self-commitment. The fact of his doing so is evidence patent to the world that there are still lingering within him some purer aspirations, some worthier ambitions, some stronger purposes than those which ordinarily animate the sordid thrall of appetite and habit.

In one instance we are warranted in believing that the timely application of the restraints here offered was effectual in saving to society to his family, and to himself, a man of fine abilities and promise. Another patient came voluntarily, without any commitment or coercion, and remained several months at the institution, during which period he never manifested the least desire to return to his former habits; and when he left was resolute in his determination to lead for the future, a worthier, sober life. Still a third, who had squandered

dered a fortune and the best years of his life in wild dissipations and follies, was aroused to a realizing sense of his condition by one night's confinement in a cell, and a subsequent duress with us, which changed the whole turbulent current of his life, and he has since gone out a reformed man, and is now filling an honored and useful position in society, rigidly eschewing his old comrades and haunts, and devoting himself with untiring industry to his business. These, however, are the exceptions—waifs, as it were, drifting out of the strong, turbid, impetuous current of human appetite and passion into some sheltered haven of safety and rest. More than this we cannot claim. There is no charm or magic in an Inebriate Asylum to reclaim the besotted victim of a perverted nature. There must be the innate germ of reformation in the individual himself. To those who have been the subjects of a single debauch, whose feet are not set in the downward path to ruin, this Asylum might prove a blessed haven of reform, whose restful quiet and modest attractions, whose wholesome restraints and placid amusements may recreate, recuperate and save.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Three of the largest wards of the building are, as hereinbefore mentioned, devoted to the custody of 150 lunatics, whose keeping has contracted our limits, added greatly to the current expenses of the institution, and impaired its value and efficiency as a hospital to an extent not appreciable at a glance, or measurable by arithmetical statements. During the season last past, the medical histories of these patients have been taken and written out in our case books, and such of the patients as afforded any prospect of amendment were placed under regular treatment. Notwithstanding the unpromising nature of the cases, four have been discharged improved. It is not to be forgotten, in making an estimate of our insane patients, that they were the overflow of a large, overcrowded public charity. They were the chronic, hopeless, imbecile and paretic cases, placed in our wards to wear out the brief remainder of a helpless, hopeless, pitiable and unregretted existence. Yet out of this most unpromising material has been organized, during the past year, an active, efficient working force of about forty men, something over twenty-five per cent. of the total number. They have contributed largely and in various ways to the working resources and efficient running of the establishment, most of the work performed by them having been done thoroughly and well. Among the labor performed may be mentioned the digging and

excavation of an extensive sewer and a large dumping place, drawing stone from a distant quarry to repair the sea wall and build the drainage, drawing sand from a distance to fill in and grade up the walks and grounds, levelling inequalities of surface, sodding and banking where needed, carrying refuse and waste from the building, conveying food from the kitchen to various wards and divisions, scrubbing halls, passages-ways and wards; filling beds, discharging various menial services, besides making their own beds and taking entire care of their own apartments, which were models of neatness and cleanliness, and at all times ready for the inspection of visitors. At the close of the year these patients were transferred to another institution, and the places supplied by an equal number of insane females from the overcrowded Asylum at Blackwell's Island.

There are grave objections to the joint tenancy of lunatics and hospital patients under the same roof. The practice of keeping the insane poor and the ordinary classes of paupers together in counting-houses, has long since received the disapproval of medical men and sanitary inspectors. It would be well if the resources of the Department admitted of their separation.

THE PHARMACY.

Among the improvements of the year may be mentioned the transfer of the pharmacy to a well lighted and commodious apartment in the west wing, where with closets, drawers, cupboards and enlarged shelf space, the convenience and facility for the stowage of remedies, surgical dressings and appliances is greatly increased, and a larger force in putting up medicines can be utilized, thus expediting the work of dispensing and placing the remedies in the wards, ready for administration at an earlier hour of the day than heretofore.

Latterly we have been enabled to economize in the cost of remedies by preparing our own attenuations, of which, when we have fairly got a duplicate stock placed upon our shelves, it will be found a very considerable saving to the department.

By a reference to the schedule of daily expenses, which will be found in the appendix to this report, it will be seen that notwithstanding the establishment of a laboratory at considerable cost, and the purchase of drugs and chemicals for various mechanical and economic purposes throughout the establishment, together with the addition of much needed surgical instruments, all of which have been

charged to the account of this department, the per capita cost is but slightly in excess of that recorded in the last report. The records of this department show too that there has been a gradual increase in the use of the higher attenuations, from which some marked and flattering results are borne upon our case-books.

ORDERLIES, NURSES, ATTENDANTS, LECTURES, &c.

There have been during the year many changes in the appointment and distribution of orderlies, attendants and nurses through the wards of the hospital. Of the 27 borne upon our register, only 6 were on duty at the beginning of the year, and of that number 2 have resigned, and have been re-appointed in the meantime. Our present corps of nurses and orderlies are, with small exception, efficient and capable, to the results of whose watchfulness of the sick and care of the wards we can point with confidence and pride. The uniform regard and affection entertained for them by the patients is an evidence of their kindness and attention to duty, in the discharge of which no unnecessary harshness is permitted. In a few of the wards the appointment of orderlies is unimportant, the incumbent being well able to discharge the functions of orderly and nurse. In a majority of them, however, there are four and five divisions each, which are in most instances constantly filled with very sick patients.

Pursuant to the plan inaugurated last season, the course of lectures to nurses in the chapel was repeated by the members of the Medical Board this year. No better method of instruction in the duties of this most arduous profession of nursing and taking care of the sick suggests itself to my mind, than that of the practical teachings imparted in a plain, familiar way by those whose daily familiarity with the needs of and contingencies continually arising in the sick room fit them pre-eminently for that duty. Those who purpose making the business of nursing a life work, will do wisely to avail themselves of the invaluable instruction thus unconditionally offered. Those who do not love the work, but take it up as a means of preferment to something else, will hardly make a success of the undertaking, even with the wisdom of a Zenobia or the learning of a Crichton.

The following is a schedule of the lectures delivered to nurses during the year 1877:

- Jan. 6.—Dr. George S. Norton, "On Accidents to the Eye, and Bandaging the Eye."
 " 9.—" " " " " " "
 " 16.—Dr. T. D. Bradford, "The Catheter."
 Feb. 1.—Dr. Lilienthal, "Nursing the Insane, Delirious, Hysterical, &c."
 March 1.—" " " " " "
 Sept. 14.—Dr. E. Guernsey, "On the Qualifications and Duties of a Nurse."
 " 18.—Dr. A. K. Hills, "On Food, Diet and Cookery for the Sick."
 " 25.—" " " " " "
 Oct. 19.—Dr. W. S. Baner, "On Pulse, Respiration and Temperature."
 Nov. 23.—Dr. G. S. Norton, "On Accidents to the Eye, and Bandaging of the Eye."
 " 27.—" " " " " "
 Dec. 7.—Dr. J. H. Demarest, "On the Management of Female Breast."
 " 14.—Dr. J. R. Wood, "On Cheerfulness of the Sick Room."
 " 18.—Dr. Alexander Berghaus, "On Poisoning and Antidotes."
 " 20.—Dr. E. R. Corson, "On the Circulation of the Blood and the Treatment of Hemorrhage."

NOTE. - Dr. Lilienthal delivered one lecture in the latter part of the year in the place of some other member of the Medical Board who failed to keep the appointment, the date of which I am unable to give. The lecture was on miscellaneous subjects—baths, packs, injections, &c.

VISITORS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the year just elapsed, this institution has been visited at varying intervals by a number of distinguished personages. The first name upon our records is that of Professor Ordonaux, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, who visited the insane wards and inspected the condition of the hospital. On the 11th of June the hospital was visited by a party, among whom were Admiral Charles Paget, R. N., and daughter; Lady Agnes Gore Jones, Captain Wm. Gore Jones, and F. M. Rutherford, all of England; Mayor Ely, Judge Brady, and Benjamin R. Winthrop, of this city. The following day, viz., the 12th of June, we received the visits of a large number of gentlemen, including Lucius Robinson, Governor of the State of New York; his son, David Robinson; Hon. John Kelly, I. Nelson Tappan, Henry L. Clinton, and something like a hundred others.

Friday the 15th of June was a memorable occasion in our calendar. The day itself was exceptionally lovely, the sky being cloudless, and all the elements propitious. The ladies of the Homœopa-

this Guild, presided over by Mrs. E. B. Phelps, with Mrs. Alfred K. Hills as secretary, and Mrs. Mortimer Brown, and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey as active coadjutors, instituted a strawberry festival for the benefit of the patients in this hospital. Wallace's band generously gave its services, and accompanied the party, numbering nearly one hundred ladies and gentlemen on the steamer "Minnahanonck," which reached the island at 11 o'clock, A. M. The gay party made its way to the hospital and its halls, corridors and wards were speedily thronged and resonant with the animated conversation and laughter of the happy visitors. An abundant collation of strawberries and other fruit, ice-cream, biscuit, sandwiches, cake and delicacies, was served to the patients either at their bed-side or upon the ward tables. Among the very many pleasant features and incidents of the occasion, and long to be remembered too, was the exquisite singing and artistic playing by Mrs. Oliver, Mme. Carreno Sauret, Herr Gottschalk and Signor Tagliapietra, whose fame as musical celebrities will be readily recognized, and who kindly helped to make the event enjoyable, not only to the sick, the maimed and crippled, but also to those whose wearying and daily round of duties bring them continuously in view of the gloomy and forbidding aspects of human misery and suffering. A grand piano, at which Signors De Novello and Tomas officiated, was generously loaned for the occasion by Knabe & Co. A magnificent quartette, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills and Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Danforth, passed through the various wards, thus giving the bed-ridden invalids an opportunity of listening to melody of a high order; a performance in which the performers and hearers alike were participants in a graceful and gracious deed of human charity and kindness. On the 7th of August the patients and nurses were treated to a steamboat excursion and picnic to Hart's Island. Over two hundred patients availed themselves of the opportunity for enjoyment thus offered, and the affair went off satisfactorily and was thoroughly enjoyed by all concerned.

On Saturday the 29th of September, Dr. C. E. Blumenthal, representing the State Homœopathic Medical Society, as a Committee on Public Institutions, visited the hospital on a tour of inspection. This visit was made the occasion of a pleasant reunion of the Medical Board. A fine collation and entertainment was extemporized, in which the members of the house staff were courteously invited to join, several members of the profession from neighboring cities being present and participating as guests. October 18th we

were visited by a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Sinclair Tousey, Capt. Pillsbury, State Prison Commissioner, and Warden Clarke of Sing Sing, and their wives, and a number of friends, who made the tour of the hospital. On the 19th Mayor Ely was again a visitor to the hospital, accompanied by more than a hundred of the leading leather manufacturers and dealers of the country, who were at that date assembled in the city in annual convention. On that, as upon all occasions, great care was taken to afford the visitors ample opportunity for thorough inspection and examination of the wards, thus enabling them to judge for themselves whether its discipline, sanitary regulations and general management are properly and judiciously managed or not. On the evening of Wednesday, the 26th of December, an Olio Entertainment was given in the chapel of the hospital, "under the auspices of the Amusement Literary Society" from the city. This consisted of instrumental and vocal music, recitations, declamation, and dramatic dialogues and representations. Mr. Tyrrel was chiefly instrumental in getting up the affair, which was a very pleasing break up and diversion from the wearying monotony of hospital life.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND VISITATIONS.

The religious needs of the institution have been assiduously attended to by those having the oversight and charge of these duties. The chaplains who have the official responsibility of this field of work, deserve special mention for their faithful and self-denying labors. The Roman Catholics, who always constitute the larger percentage of the inmates, have been zealously looked after by Fathers Duranquet and Galinas, until midsummer, when the latter was replaced by Father Aschart. These gentlemen in turn have been unremitting in their attention to the spiritual interests of their co-religionists; and have given to this hospital a large percentage of the time, which from the extended scope of their duties, has to be divided among a number of our public charities. In cases of emergency, when it has so happened that neither of these reverend gentlemen was at hand, an unfailing resource has been found in Father Prakinsky, the chaplain on duty at the chapel of the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, on the western side of the island. He has cheerfully responded to calls upon him at a moment's notice, to administer the consolations of religion, and the benefit of priestly ministrations in the hour of trial and suffering.

The Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Willet, and his co-adjutor, the Rev. Mr. Willing, have been regularly punctual and faithful in filling their engagements to the hospital, and are especially to be commended in their visits and personal attentions at the bed-side of the sick and dying, in many instances contributing to their temporal as well as spiritual welfare. Divine service has been celebrated regularly by the latter clergyman named every Sunday afternoon in the chapel of the institution, and the congregations have not only been conspicuously augmented in number, but their interest in the services has been attested by an increasing and devout attention. The later summer and fall services were noticeably well attended, and the audiences quiet, orderly and respectable. These efforts of the clergy have been happily and ably supplemented by various organizations and philanthropic individuals who have contributed freely of their time, means and services in this direction. The Ladies of St. Elizabeth's Guild visit regularly twice in each week, dividing the labor in such manner as to give each their special allotment, thus ensuring thoroughness and efficiency in imparting religious instruction to the sick and spiritual consolation to the dying. These ladies have additionally, and in various ways contributed to the happiness and welfare of the patients, not only in the distribution of flowers, fruit and delicacies, but in making provision, in some instances, for clothing and other personal needs. In two instances this most estimable organization defrayed the entire expense of the funerals of patients of the hospital, including undertaker's charges and cemetery lots. In these instances the unwonted spectacle was presented of funeral services, conducted by Chaplain Willing in the chapel, and in each case the attendance was large. The organization of a Bible class by Sister Adelia, is worthy of mention, and although from the necessities of the case its members must be constantly changing, yet it is hoped that the efforts so faithfully begun may not be wholly fruitless in their results, albeit, the ground may in many, perhaps most instances, be stony, sterile, and unpromising. The ladies of the Bible and fruit mission are not to be forgotten in this connection. Their zeal and devotion in the service of the Master are deserving of special mention and commendation. Their visits to the hospital on every alternate Saturday have been looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by the patients, and have been made the occasion of religious instruction and conversation in the wards, as well of devotional gatherings in the chapel, where in the service of song and

adoration, prayers have been more than once requested by patient in the auditory. In the great harvest of souls, shall not the Lord of all the Earth, find some gleanings from the seed thus scattered in this unpromising soil? In the distribution of fruit, flowers, food and delicacies, acknowledged elsewhere, the approaches to the human heart were paved with such manifest acts of kindness as to exercise an irresistible influence upon those whose sympathies and emotions had long been crusted over with the hard accretions accumulated during a weary life of misery, hardship and want. The Sunday evening service of praise, under the auspices of Mr. Terrell and Miss Sarah Sharp, from the city, accompanied by a band of singers and the Thursday evening prayer-meeting conducted by Messrs. Hayden and Hunter and friends, also from the city, have not only proved a pleasant feature amidst the dull monotony of hospital life, attended as they usually are by a crowded audience, but it is hoped have been productive of good, through the instrumentality of many gifted speakers who have from time to time contributed their aid to make these devotional meetings a success.

OUR WANTS.

Our wants are numerous, some of them urgent; but few of them are likely to be supplied during the present stringently economical administration of municipal affairs. It is to be earnestly hoped that, with the dawn of a new era of commercial prosperity, a more liberal policy may obtain in our fiscal affairs, by which all needed conveniences and improvements in the sanitary conditions of our institutions may be promptly granted. Freedom from the unwholesome and generally pervading odors of a hospital, has been from the first our principal source of pride and satisfaction when exhibiting our institution to visitors; but the present crowded condition of some of the wards, as will be seen in the exhibit in Table A together with other causes about to be mentioned, have somewhat diminished this source of gratulation, notwithstanding the somewhat lavish use of disinfectants, which, unfortunately are not always deodorizers. Among the much needed improvements to be desired and to be mentioned in this connection, is the substitution throughout the building of patent water closets, such as have already been introduced with satisfactory results in some of the other institutions of the department.

We have great reason to congratulate ourselves for the immunity with which we have been favored during the year from the prevalence of contagious or zymotic disease. What at one time threatened to be an epidemic of Erysipelas in our Surgical Wards, was happily promptly arrested. Of the number of cases of Typhoid Fever, the total has been nine, of which only two have died. Upon the first premonition each case was immediately isolated, and every prudential measure adopted to prevent any spread of the disease. Happily, our location on a commanding altitude, gives to our well-lighted wards free ingress, through their many spacious windows, to the constant and sweeping breezes of the Sound. At times, and especially when the wind bears upon its laden wings, the heavy effluvia from the garbage depots below, and the penetrating odors of Hunter's Point, the effect is not so agreeable or salutary.

Another much needed improvement is the addition of more extended facilities for the cleansing and purification of the gas manufactured at this establishment. This part of our machinery, and particularly during the long nights of the winter months, is taxed to its utmost capacity to manufacture sufficient gas for the two institutions which it now supplies, and which exceeds by one-half, as I am informed, the originally estimated capacity of the works. The facilities for purifying this unexpectedly increased amount are too contracted and insufficient for the purpose, and the result is that the hospital is commonly in the severely inclement days of our rigorous winter, pervaded with the unwholesome and nauseous effluvia from clogged gaspipes. More room and different quarters are needed for the accommodation and proper isolation from the patients of the Work-house help. These inmates are brought immediately more or less in direct relation with the patients; and the construction of the building is such that, with the scant facilities for their proper separation, it becomes utterly impossible to keep them apart. In order to accomplish a result so much to be desired, an addition to our accommodations seems indispensable. This could be reached by the construction of a detached pavilion connected with and running eastwardly from the boiler house and parallel with the main building. Such a structure would in many ways prove a relief to the hospital. Its basement could be utilized for the various departments of industry now prosecuted in the basement rooms of the institution. The unhealthy and pent-up dormitories could be removed to airy and spacious rooms in the upper stories, giving also sick rooms for

Work-house people, who are now thrust into our general wards while the intermediate rooms could be utilized for the purposes of a Work-house dining room at one end, and at the other a laundry drying and bath rooms, all of which are now either unsuitable or overcrowded for the purposes named. The portion of the building now used as a laundry could be very advantageously used as a store room for the clothing of patients, which cannot be properly cared for and looked after in its present quarters in the basement.

The vast importance of pure air as a sanitary agent is apparent and will doubtless be conceded by all without argument or illustration; and that a hospital erected for, and held sacred to the care and cure of the sick, should in an eminent degree be possessed of ample facilities for supplying its vitalizing currents in never-failing and abundant quantities, needs no proof. Our system of ventilation upon which such large hopes were predicated in former years, is vitiated by the existence of these shops, dormitories, and store-rooms in the basement, (whose products are indispensable, and which, therefore, we cannot do without,) by which the air supplying the ventilating shafts, and the heating coils as well, become foul and sometimes offensive, before reaching its destination the wards and apartments above. A suggested remedy for this would be the closure of the lower flues, and the conduction of pure atmospheric currents by the means of cold air boxes extending beyond the walls of the building. A more expeditious and promptly effectual mode would be the adoption of the suggestion already made, viz.: the removal of shops, dormitories, bath rooms, dining rooms, and basement windows. But we cannot do without the shops. We have no unoccupied room for dormitories. The store rooms are equally a necessity, as are the bathing rooms. This leads us to speak of another convenience much to be desired, and which, during the summer months at least, might be availed of as an important instrumentality in the treatment of the sick, namely: a bath house by the shore of the island, where patients might have the benefit of sea bathing. A building of this sort might be readily and cheaply constructed, and additionally utilized for the seclusion of contagious cases chancing to occur. For eight months of the year, at least, the added facilities for cleanliness would greatly economize labor now expended in the wards and laundry for this purpose, and afford a much needed recreation from which all are now debarred.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the year we have been greatly favored in the way of visits, (noticed elsewhere,) benefactions, and gifts by individuals and associations of ladies, who have contributed largely and continuously in this way to the happiness and comfort of the sick. The attention of a few foreign philanthropists and humanitarians has been of late years wisely directed to the observation of the beneficial effects resulting from the introduction into their hospitals and asylums not only of fruit and flowers, delicacies for the feeble, growing plants for the refreshment of wearied eyes, and possibly of homesick hearts, but also of paintings and statuary, whose proper arrangement serves to break the blank and tiresome sameness of bare walls, and endless rows of beds. While we scarcely expect to embellish and beautify the walls and corridors of our institution with such elaborate and costly ornamentation, we have been permitted to adorn them with Scripture legends and texts, the gifts of kind and charitable hearts. During the recent holiday season, nearly every ward and hallway has been more elaborately decorated than ever before with commemorative greenery of Christmas-time and the glad holiday season, with its significant mottoes, and many emblems and tokens of promise and hope. For this I wish to thank the patients of the hospital, who, with hearty good will, entered into the spirit of my wish and endeavor to make the season memorable for its enjoyment and cheer.

In this tribute of praise I desire also to include the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, whose thoughtful solicitude for the inmates of the institution has not only contributed to their daily needs, supplying many unlooked-for conveniences and luxuries, but on our great national and general holidays furnishing a special and bountiful treat, that the poor, the sick and suffering, under their protection, might participate in some degree in the universal joy of those festivals.

To the ladies of the Homœopathic Guild we are largely indebted for a constant, kindly and considerate supervision, supplementing many of our wants and necessities not otherwise provided for. Besides the fruit, flowers, and other delicacies, as well as the collation spoken of elsewhere, they have contributed at intervals clothing for both sexes, outside and undergarments, both new and old, some for ward use, some to be given outright; also cloth, tea, sugar, tobacco, baby clothing, miscellaneous literature, etc.

The Bible and Fruit Mission have made fortnightly visits through the year, with large and seasonable contributions of pine apples, oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, grapes, buns, biscuits, cakes, ice cream, currant jelly, canned fruits, corn starch, oysters, boquets, cut flowers, Scripture cards, religious and miscellaneous reading matter &c. Perhaps as deeply appreciated an act of kindness as any rendered is the willingness with which these ladies receive, stamp and post the letters written by the patients to their friends, and which they are destitute of the means of forwarding.

The ladies of the Guild of St. Elizabeth are regular visitors with supplies of fruit, flowers, eggs, biscuit, and delicacies for the sick, also religious books, tracts, and general reading, with articles of clothing. In addition to the above gifts should be enumerated one dozen each of large and small Hymnals, and one dozen small Prayer Books, for the chapel services.

To Mrs. A. S. Seguire, of 217 West 42d Street, one of our most staunch friends and supporters, are we indebted for the Burgee, a Homœopathic flag, which floats from our topmost turrets; also for various articles of clothing, a quantity of reading matter, cut flowers and boquets, and a large lot of trees, shrubbery and plants; to Mr. Langlois, No. 217 West 42d Street, our acknowledgements are due for various articles of clothing for patients; to Prof. F. E. Dougherty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, for surgical appliances and apparatus; to Thomas W. Gerrard, one lot of straw hats; to Mrs. Atkinson, No. 54 West 24th Street, for boquets of flowers; to Mrs. Millington, No. 220 East 13th Street, bunches of flowers for 543 patients; to George L. Cummings, No. 548 East 87th Street, plants, vines and shrubbery; to J. Pott, Treasurer and Agent of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, an elegant Bible and a large Prayer Book, for altar service in the chapel; to Mrs. Martin Brown, large and valuable package of assorted clothing; to Mr. Alfred K. Hills, No. 33 West 23d Street, large bundle of clothing much needed and timely; to Mr. James Foster, Ettingville, S. nurseryman, large lot of deciduous trees and shrubs, whose transportation he kindly superintended; to friend unknown, one copy daily World, one copy Evening Express, one copy New York Week Post, one box oranges, one large lot cut flowers; to Messrs. George E. Maltby & Co., one barrel of oysters, on Thanksgiving day; to Mrs. General Barlow, weekly supply of newspapers and current li

erature; Chaplains Willett and Willing have also been instrumental in effecting the gratuitous distribution among the patients of frequently supplied parcels of religious papers and reading; to the New York Staats-Zeitung, four copies daily for the last four years; to the Catholic Review, one copy weekly; to Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, regular supply of all their periodicals; to the Homœopathic Times, monthly, ten copies to members of staff and hospital; to Hahnemannian Monthly, (Prof. A. R. Thomas, M. D.,) one copy; last, and not least, we must not omit to mention the munificent gift of a little child, nine years of age, namely, Miss Lottie Benedict, No. 54 West 20th Street, of 144 white drinking cups, and a like number of elegant plated teaspoons, with which to supply the female wards. The spoons have been handsomely marked by Edward Miller, a patient in the hospital, who has kindly contributed his services.

Special mention cannot be made of packages contributed by the various guilds and societies, of articles distributed by them through the wards on their visits to the hospital, inasmuch as no record or inventory has been received of gifts so dispensed. If any name of donor or benefactor has been omitted from this list, it is not done willingly or wilfully, as it has been my earnest desire to give all our helpers full credit for their benefactions and aid. In order that there may be no such failure in the future, it is suggested to parties desirous of sending parcels to the hospital, to procure printed tags at the hands of Mrs. Alfred K. Hills, Secretary of the Homœopathic Guild, or to direct them plainly to A. W. Holden, M. D., Chief of Staff, Homœopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, New York, with instructions for distribution. This course, if the goods are properly shipped, will insure their reception and prompt acknowledgément.

PERSONAL THANKS.

I desire to make this public recognition of my personal obligations to the Hon. the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, for the kindness and consideration shown to me in the discharge of my duties, and also for their watchful guardianship over the interests of the institution.

To the gentlemen composing the Medical Board I return my cordial thanks for their unvarying courtesy and tireless solicitude to make the rough places in the pathway of duty plain and smooth for me. A deep

appreciation of their friendly co-operation in the endeavor to make my administration a success, will ensure my enduring gratitude.

The fidelity of the House Staff to the professional trusts reposed in them, and their earnest efforts to maintain the high standard of excellence arrived at in the conduct of the hospital and the care of the sick, are deserving of unqualified praise.

I have found in the Steward, Mr. Thomas E. Sutton, a faithful coadjutor and helper, always ready and willing to aid in maintaining the discipline and good order of the establishment, and whose counsels have often proved of great value to me in the management of its affairs.

To Mr. Francis E. Skiffington, engineer, a commendation is due for the marked ability with which the intricate and perplexing details of his department are cared for, and its varied machinery maintained in such constant and creditable order.

Mrs. Margaret Lucas, Matron, has been earnest and zealous in her efforts to maintain the good repute of the institution for neatness and cleanliness. The thankless task has devolved upon her of managing the Work-house women, and great credit is due her for the industry and attention she has devoted to this onerous duty.

To the other employes not specially designated, the Chief returns his sincere thanks for their attention to their respective duties, and the uniform and ready compliance and deference with which his orders and the rules and regulations of the hospital have been observed and executed.

CONCLUSION.

To the All Wise Architect of the Universe the future of the Homoeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island is reverentially commended. To Him its fair record and past success are gratefully credited. Reposing our trust in His almighty arm, we look confidently forward a future replete with usefulness, willing to work out the problem of life in His way, devoutly believing that there is no higher mission upon earth than the care of the sick, the relief of the distressed, and the alleviation of human misery. And this is the field for the work.

ST OF TABLES ACCOMPANYING THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

CLASS I.—RELATING TO COST AND EXPENDITURE.

- TABLE No. 1.—Labor Report for 1877.
 “ “ 2.—Ordinary Diet List for Patients.
 “ “ 3.—Dietary for Nurses.
 “ “ 4.—Memorandum of Surgical Instruments, etc., furnished during the year.

CLASS II.—RELATING TO PATIENTS.

- TABLE No. 1.—General Census and Mortality Record.
 “ “ 2.—Monthly Record of Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths.
 “ “ 3.—Condition of Patients Discharged.
 “ “ 4.—Abstract of Diseases Causing Death.
 “ “ 5.—Term of Residence in Hospital of Patients who Died during the year.
 “ “ 6.—Coroners' and Moribund Cases.
 “ “ 7.—Enumeration of Diseases Treated during the year.
 “ “ 8.—Nativities of Patients.
 “ “ 9.—Ages of Patients by Decades.

CLASS III.—RELATING TO THE INSANE.

- TABLE No. 1.—General Census and Mortality Record.
 “ “ 2.—Monthly Record of Admissions, Elopements and Discharges.
 “ “ 3.—Nativities, Religious Belief and Habits.

CLASS IV.—RELATING TO THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

- TABLE No. 1.—General Census and Statement.
 “ “ 2.—Monthly Record of Admissions, Elopements and Discharges.
 “ “ 3.—Ages, Pursuits, Nativities and Social Conditions.

CLASS V.—RELATING TO WORK-HOUSE HELP.

- TABLE No. 1.—General Census and Statement.
 “ “ 2.—Monthly Record of Admissions, Elopements and Discharges.
 “ “ 3.—Summary of Work-House Patients Admitted to and Treated in Hospital.
 “ “ 4.—Summary of Work-House Patients Prescribed for, who were not transferred to Hospital.

Per Capita Statement of Homœopathic Hospital.

“ “ “ “ Inebriate Asylum.

CLASS I, No. 1.

Labor Report of 1877.

During the past year the following work has been accomplished in this institution:—

OUT-DOOR WORK.

Erecting new flag-staff on central turret of hospital.

Rebuilding and slating two turrets on the front of the hospital, which were blown down in the high winds of last spring.

Graded 13,600 square feet, and sunk all rock in same, in rear of hospital building.

Repaired 1,220 square feet of sea wall, 8,004 feet of excavation, and 4,362 feet of stone work for sewer.

Repairing main roof, on which were expended 1,000 sheets tin, 75 lbs. solder, 35 lbs. rosin, and 10 bbls. charcoal.

Repairing gas house and main sewer.

Painting passenger house at steamboat landing.

BOILER AND GAS HOUSE.

Three boilers have been put up, with steam connection, for use of Penitentiary men.

Hot and cold water tanks connected.

Manufactured 2,265,100 feet of gas.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

There have been constructed 13 tables for ward use, 3 cutting boards, 1 barber's chair, 1 clothes rack, 11 closets, 2 book rests, 2 twelve feet ladders, 3 boxes, 1 box for Croton water pipe, 7 pairs crutches, 1 bread box, 1 egg box, 1 knife box, 3 washstands, 269 coffins, 38 shelves, 3 towel racks, 6 door saddles, 6 benches, 1 stretcher, 1 pair skids, 1 lectern, 85 tables for wards, 3 ice boxes, 1 bread closet, 3 doors, 8 sign boards, 6 foot racks for bath room and water closets, 1 bread rack, 4 bed screens, 1 census board, 1 blackboard for clinic, 35 head rests, 2 arm rests, 3 cupboards, 1 bread board, 7 splints, 2 door sills, and 2 stone barrows.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Repairing tin leader from roof.

“ and cleaning gas pipes, &c., in Ward B.

“ steam and water pipes in basement.

“ wash-house engine.

“ water supply pipe and large number of urinals and locks.

Two new traps put in water closets of I and C.

One new bath tub in Ward E.

New gas lights in Ward F water closets.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Fitted up new Drug Store with shelves and drawers, racks, gas, water, &c.

120 square feet new flooring put down in Ward B.

New floor in one water closet.

3 stairways changed.

3 rooms plastered.

Tin roof over Ward D.

New cord put in 77 windows.

51 lights glass put in.

8 new locks to doors.

Repaired 8 bed frames, 3 blinds, 5 doors, 32 windows, 2 tables, also several water closets, wash stands, chairs, benches, bath racks, bed springs, walls, sky-lights, floors, windows, and a large quantity of shoes, clothing, bedding, &c.

Painted 5 rooms, 110 iron bedsteads, Ward D 2 coats, all bath tubs throughout the hospital, also a large number of wash-rooms, floors, ceilings, &c.

CLASS I, No. 2.—Dietary Table, (Patients,) 1877.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.										SUPPER.												
	Coffee.	Milk.	Starch.	Fine Meal.	Molasses.	Beef.	Potatoes.	Hominy.	Wheat Grits.	Bread.	Butter.	Rice.	Beef.	Potatoes.	Vegetables.	Soup.	Beans.	Mutton.	Stew.	Barley.	Macaroni.	Fresh Fish.	Pudding.	Bread.	Tea.	Milk.	Sugar.	Cheese.	Dried Fruit.	Hard Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	
1st Week.																																	
Sunday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuesday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thursday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Friday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2d Week.																																	
Sunday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuesday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thursday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Friday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saturday	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	6	6	12	8	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CLASS I, No. 3.

Dietary Table for Nurses, 1877.

1877.	BREAKFAST.												DINNER.												SUPPER.											
	Coffee.	Sugar.	Butter.	Bread.	Steak.	Fried Potatoes.	Biscuits.	Chops.	Fried Hominy.	Cutlets.	Fish.	Soup.	Potatoes.	Roast Veal.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Pudding.	Roast Beef.	Roast Mutton.	Cornd Beef.	Pork.	Fish.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Cake.	Fruit.	Oat Meal.	Hominy.	Sugar.	Cold Meat.				
Sunday.....	1	1	1	..	6	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Monday.....	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	1	8	..	4	8	..	15	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
Tuesday.....	1	1	1	8	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	4	8	..	..	15	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..
Wednesday.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	6	..	1	8	..	4	8	4	..	..	15	..	..	8	8	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Thursday.....	1	1	1	8	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	4	8	..	15	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..
Friday.....	1	1	1	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	8	..	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Saturday.....	1	1	1	8	6	1	8	..	4	8	15	8	1	2	1	4	

CLASS I, No. 4.

Memorandum of Surgical Instruments, etc., furnished during the year 1877.

February	10..	6	Fever Thermometers, \$3.50.....	\$21 00
June	2..	3	" " " 3.50.....	10 50
"	"..	2	Small Silver Probes, .37½.....	75
"	"..	1	Tongue Depressor.....	1 13
"	"..	1	Pocket Case.....	15 00
"	"..	½	Doz. H. R. Vaginal Syringes, \$6.00.....	1 50
"	"..	½	" " " 8.00.....	2 00
"	"..	½	" " Penis " 5.00.....	1 25
"	"..	½	" " " " 2.45.....	69
"	"..	1	Roll Silver Wire (Lig.).....	1 00
"	"..	1	Burdick's Forceps.....	11 25
"	"..	1	Fine Hone.....	3 50
September	22..	1	Rae's Battery.....	37 50
"	"..	1	Doz. Gum Catheters.....	2 00
"	"..	2	Rolls Silver Wire, \$1.12½.....	2 25
December	14..	1	Ferguson's Forceps.....	2 25
"	"..	1	Artery " (large).....	2 25
"	"..	1	Dissecting " (fine).....	75
"	"..	1	Hip-joint Bistory.....	94
"	"..	1	Doz. assorted Needles.....	75
"	"..	1	Silver Prostatic Catheter.....	2 25
"	"..	1	Set Toynbee's Specula.....	2 25
"	"..	1	H. R. Eustachian Catheter.....	75
"	"..	1	Politz Bag (Rubber).....	2 25
"	"..	1	Gouley's Tunnel'd Sound.....	2 63
"	"..	1	" " Catheter.....	2 63
"	"..	3	Otis Bougies, .45.....	1 35
"	"..	½	Doz. Whalebone Guides, \$4.50.....	2 25
"	"..	1	Hyp'c Syringe, L. and S. points.....	2 25
"	"..	½	Doz. Soft Rubber Catheters, \$9.....	4 50
"	"..	1	String fine Sponges.....	3 75
"	"..	1	Coil Silver Wire.....	1 00
"	"..	½	Doz. Fever Thermometers, \$27.....	13 50
"	"..	1	Spring Balance.....	7 50
"	"..	2	Pr. Scissors, \$1.50, 1 pr. \$1.13.....	2 63
"	"..	2	Double Spring-back Instruments, \$2.25.....	4 50
"	"..	3	Pr. Artery Forceps, \$1.50.....	4 50
"	"..	1	Double Instrument.....	2 25
"	"..	2	Directors and Wire Spoon.....	1 13
"	"..	1	Dissecting Forceps (long).....	75
"	"..	1	Abscess Lancet.....	75
"	"..	1	Porte Caustique.....	50
"	"..	3	Silver Probes.....	1 13
"	"..	1	Iridict'y Knife.....	1 13
"	"..	1	" Forceps.....	1 12

Carried forward.....\$187 51

CLASS I, No. 4—Continued.

	Brought forward.....	\$187 51
December 14..	1 Iridict'y Strabismus Scissors.....	1 12
"	" .. 1 Agnew's Canalicula Knife.....	1 45
"	" .. 1 Strabismus Hook.....	2 25
"	" .. 1 Fixation Forceps.....	1 50
"	" .. 1 Entropium ".....	2 25
"	" .. 1 Set Bowman's Probes (silver).....	3 00
"	" .. 1 Leebold, Eye Speculum.....	1 88
"	" .. 2 Spuds, .94.....	1 88
"	" .. 1 Stilling's Knife.....	1 12
	Total.....	\$203 96

CLASS II, No. 1.

General Census and Mortality Record of Patients for the year 1877.

1877.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NATIVITY.	
				N.	F.
Remain ing January 1, 1877.....	245	93	338	103	235
Births during the year.....	6	2	8	8	
Admitted " ".....	2,699	1,430	4,129	1,074	3,055
Total.....	2,950	1,525	4,475	1,185	3,290
Discharged during the year.....	2,530	1,330	3,860	998	2,862
Deaths.....	146	79	225	58	167
Total.....	2,676	1,409	4,085	1,056	3,029
Remain ing January 1st, 1878.....	274	116	390	129	261

SUMMARY.

Whole number of cases treated.....	4,475
Deaths.....	225
Less Moribund and Coroners' cases, see Table, Class II, No. 6	19
Rate per cent. of deaths.....	4.60

Not.—In compiling this table it will be noticed that the Statistics of the Insane patients have been left out of the computation. This has been done at the instance of others, on the ground that their inclusion would be unfair. While I fail to see the justice of the criticism, I have, nevertheless, complied with the suggestion.

CLASS II, No. 2.

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths of Patients, Monthly, for the year 1877.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			BIRTHS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	193	101	294	..	..	..	166	80	246	8	11	19
February.....	217	149	366	..	..	..	194	133	327	10	4	14
March.....	251	140	391	1	..	1	230	135	365	20	8	28
April.....	184	134	318	1	..	1	200	141	341	15	5	20
May.....	220	133	353	1	..	1	224	109	333	11	10	21
June.....	235	124	359	..	..	..	214	124	338	15	5	20
July.....	253	142	395	..	..	..	221	120	341	10	6	16
August.....	249	131	380	1	..	1	238	128	366	10	8	18
September.....	233	104	337	..	..	..	209	101	310	17	6	23
October.....	268	117	385	..	1	1	258	112	370	11	8	19
November.....	213	77	290	1	..	1	205	67	272	11	6	17
December.....	183	78	261	1	1	2	171	80	251	8	2	10
Total.....	2699	1430	4129	6	2	8	2530	1330	3860	146	79	225

CLASS II, No. 3.

Table showing the Condition of Patients discharged during the year 1877.

1877.	CURED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	91	55	146	70	25	95	5	..	5
February.....	105	84	189	79	43	122	11	6	17
March.....	119	74	193	107	58	165	4	3	7
April.....	136	93	229	61	45	106	4	3	7
May.....	149	57	206	68	48	116	7	4	11
June.....	147	80	227	61	38	99	6	6	12
July.....	129	75	204	84	38	122	9	7	16
August.....	155	73	228	76	48	124	7	7	14
September....	125	76	201	74	24	98	7	3	10
October.....	176	65	241	78	37	115	5	10	15
November.....	125	31	156	70	30	100	10	6	16
December.....	87	40	127	82	40	122	2	..	2
Total.....	1544	803	2347	910	474	1384	77	55	132

RECAPITULATION.

Cured.....	2,347
Improved.....	1,384
Unimproved.....	132
Total.....	3,863
Percentage of Cured.....	60.75
“ Improved.....	35.83
“ Unimproved.....	3.42

CLASS II, No. 4.

Abstract of Diseases causing Death.

Alcoholism.....	1	Brought forward.....	57
Aneurism.....	1	Necrosis.....	1
Asthenia, Senilis.....	5	Nephritis, Chronic.....	16
Bronchitis, Capillary.....	1	Pachymeningitis.....	1
Carcinoma.....	5	Peritonitis, Acute Suppurative.....	1
Cardiac.....	19	Peritonitis, Chronic Suppurative.....	1
Cerebral Abscess.....	3	Phthisis.....	135
“ Apoplexy.....	1	Pneumonia and Chronic Nephritis.....	2
“ Congestion.....	1	Pneumonia, Plenral.....	2
“ Softening.....	1	“ Typhoid.....	4
Coroners' Cases.....	5	Pyæmia.....	1
Diarrhœa, Chronic.....	2	Scorbutus.....	1
Empyæmia.....	1	Syphilis of Brain.....	1
Emphysema.....	1	“ Larynx.....	1
Erysipelas, Phlegmonous.....	3	Tuberculosis, Acute General.....	1
Gangrene.....	1	Typhoid Fever.....	2
Insanity—Dementia.....	2	Ulcers, Sloughing.....	2
“ General Paresis.....	2		229
Laryngitis, Phlegmonous.....	1	No. patients died in Insane Department.....	4
Meningitis, Suppurative.....	1		
Carried forward.....	57	Total.....	225

CLASS II, No. 5.

Term of Residence of Patients who Died during the year.

1877.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 day.....	6	1	7
From 1 day to 2 days.....	2	1	3
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	3	5	8
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	1	4	5
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	3	1	4
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	4	1	5
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	3	1	4
“ 1 week to 2 weeks.....	18	11	29
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	18	12	30
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	10	11	21
“ 1 month to 2 months.....	37	12	49
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	21	10	31
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	7	7	14
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	4	..	4
“ 5 “ 6 “.....	4	2	6
“ 6 “ 7 “.....	2	..	2
“ 7 “ 8 “.....	1	..	1
“ 8 “ 9 “.....	..	..	..
“ 9 “ 10 “.....	1	..	1
“ 10 “ 11 “.....	..	..	..
“ 11 “ 12 “.....	1	..	1
Total.....	146	79	225

CLASS II, No. 6.
Coroners' and Moribund Cases.

1877. NAME.	AGE.	ADMITTED. 1877.	TIME.	DATE OF DEATH. 1877.	IN HOSPITAL.			CAUSES OF DEATH.	
					Days.	Hours.	Min.	Primary.	Secondary.
1. Bridget Hanley.....	76	January 6..	11.20 a. m.	January 9..	2	7	40	Chronic Bright's and se- nectus.....	Asthenia.....
2. Michael Dowling.....	55	" 26..	4.10 p. m.	" 27..	1	5	50	Pulmonary phthisis.....	"
3. Jeremiah Kennedy.....	45	March 20..	11.20 a. m.	March 25..	5	..	45	Injuries received in a fight.	Compression of spinal cord (Coroner's case).....
4. Ellen Dougherty.....	55	" 22..	4.20 p. m.	" 28..	2	18	15	Pleural labor, pneumonia..	Asthenia.....
5. Louis Healer.....	51	April 13....	11.20 a. m.	April 15....	2	4	10	Rheumatism.....	Heart paralysis and edema pulmonale.....
6. John Doebler.....	41	" 17....	4.40 p. m.	" 17....	..	3	20	Phthisis and aneurism of thoracic aorta.....	"
7. Patrick Goady.....	33	January 29.	11.20 a. m.	May 9.....	100	20	20	Fracture necrosis and am- putation of humerus....	Pyæmia, (Coroner's case.)
8. James Newton.....	37	June 6.....	11.25 a. m.	June 9.....	3	3	40	Alcoholismus.....	Fall from building, (Cor- oner's case).....
9. Chris. Boxlifer.....	74	" 28..	4.30 p. m.	" 29....	..	8	40	Cardiac hypertrophy mitral and aortic stenosis....	Congestion and edema of lungs.....
10. Patrick Cassidy.....	65	July 18.	4.20 p. m.	July 22....	3	22	10	Typhoid pneumonia.....	Apnoea.....
11. Elizabeth Quinn.....	40	" 26....	4.40 p. m.	" 29....	3	5	35	Phthisis, 3d stage.....	" and asthenia.....
12. Kate O'Connor.....	34	Aug. 13....	4.30 p. m.	Aug. 16....	2	20	30	"	Asthenia.....
13. Patrick McKenna.....	43	July 24.	11.20 a. m.	" 23....	30	7	25	"	Gun-shot wound (Coroner's case).....
14. Ann McDermott.....	60	Aug. 29....	4.20 p. m.	" 24....	1	13	10	Senectus.....	Asthenia.....
15. Stephen B. Cortright..	64	" 30....	11.30 a. m.	" 31....	..	19	5	Cardiac hypertrophy and mitral regurgitation....	"
16. Michael Reichenberg..	60	Oct. 8.....	4.20 p. m.	Oct. 9.....	..	21	35	Phthisis.....	"
17. Peter Smith.....	65	Sept. 7.....	11.15 a. m.	" 10.....	32	22	15	Aortic insufficiency and mi- tral regurgitation.....	(Coroner's case.)
18. Alice Winn	85	Oct. 19.....	4.30 p. m.	" 21.....	1	21	..	Mitral regurgitation.....	Cardiac asthenia.....
19. James Bally.....	35	Nov. 28....	11.30 a. m.	Nov. 30....	2	2	25	Pleural pneumonia.....	Congestion and edema....

CLASS II, No. 7.

Enumeration of Diseases Treated during the year 1877.

Abortion	2	Brought forward	966
Abscesses	24	Chlorosis	3
Acne	2	Cholera morbus	4
Addison's disease	1	Climacteric	3
Adenitis, strumous	6	Colic, intestinal	3
" syphilitic	2	" lead	1
Alcoholism	227	Conjunctivitis, chronic	29
Amenorrhoea	3	" phlyctenular	1
Amblyopia potatorum	1	" pustular	1
Anaemia	2	Constipation	41
" spinal, posterior	4	Coryza	16
Anchylosis	4	Cyphosis	3
Aneurism	1	Cystitis, chronic	14
" abdominalis	3	Cystic degeneration of testicle	1
" innominata	1	Cystocele	3
Anthrax	5	Dementia	6
Aortic regurgitation	7	Diabetes insipidus	2
" obstruction	4	Diarrhoea, acute	80
Arthritis, chronic	7	" chronic	32
" rheumatoid	9	Dislocation of clavicle	2
Asthma	4	" " shoulder	3
Asthenia	14	" " ulna	2
" senilis	5	Dysentery, acute	10
Balanitis	2	" chronic	4
Blenorrhoea of lach'l sac	1	Dysmenorrhoea	5
Blepharitis	3	Dyspepsia	22
" ciliary	1	Ecchyma	6
" " and pannus	1	Eczema	21
Bronchitis	415	Elephantiasis	1
" capillary	1	Empyema	1
Bubo, traumatic	1	Emphysema	11
" non-specific	1	Enchondroma	2
" specific	11	Endocarditis	2
Bunions	1	Endometritis	2
Burns	25	" cervical	10
Carcinoma	8	Enteritis, subacute	1
Cardiac	27	Entropium	1
Cardialgia	10	Epilepsy	29
Caries	11	Epithelioma of face	2
Catarrh, nasal	12	Epulis	1
Cataract	4	Erysipelas, phlegmonous	3
Cellulitis	17	" of arms	5
" and sinus of neck	1	" " face	45
" " " scalp	1	" " legs	15
Cephalalgia	26	" " mouth	1
Cerebral abscess	3	" " scrotum	2
" anaemia	1	Erythema	2
" apoplexy	2	Exclusion of pupil	1
" concussion	1	Fatty liver	1
" congestion	13	Fevers—malarial	172
" gummata	2	" puerperal	2
" meningitis	1	" remittent	2
" softening	7	" typhoid	1
Chancre	7	Fibroid of tongue	1
Chancroid	9	" " uterus	1
" and erysipelas	1	Fistula in ano	1
Chloasma	1	" perineo	1
Forward	966	Forward	161

CLASS II, No. 7—Continued.

Brought forward.....	1617	Brought forward.....	2015
Fractures Barton's.....	1	Mitral obstruction	2
“ clavicle.....	5	“ regurgitation.....	18
“ Colles's.....	1	“ “ and obstruction.....	2
“ ext. malleolus.....	1	Mitral regurg'n and aortic obstruction ..	2
“ femur, middle.....	4	“ and aortic regurgitation.....	1
“ “ intercapsular.....	5	Morbus coxarius	1
“ “ extra capsular.....	1	Myopia	1
“ humerus, middle.....	1	Necrosis	2
“ “ intercapsular.....	1	Nephritis, amyloid	2
“ inferior maxillary.....	1	“ chronic.....	17
“ superior.....	1	“ “ parenchymatous, acute.....	4
“ Pott's.....	1	“ “ “ chronic.....	54
“ ribs.....	14	Neuralgia	54
“ 3d metacarpal.....	4	Onychia	4
“ tibia.....	4	Ophthalmia, purulent	1
Gangrene	2	Opium habit	5
Gastralgia	11	Oorchitis, chronic	1
Gastritis, subacute	23	Otitis media	5
“ chronic.....	3	“ sup.....	5
Gleet	4	Ozena	3
Gonorrhoea	21	Pachymeningitis	1
Granular lids	33	Palpitation	2
“ “ and pannus.....	25	Paralysis	12
Haemoptysis	17	“ agitans.....	2
Hemorrhoids	36	Paraplegia	6
Hemiplegia	19	Paresis, general	2
Hepatic cirrhosis	4	Paronychia	4
“ “ and mitral regurgitation.....	1	Parotitis	3
Hepatic congestion	4	Peritonitis, suppurative, acute	1
Hepatitis	2	“ chronic.....	1
Hernia, inguinal	7	“ pelvic.....	1
Herpes zoster	2	“ “ traumatic.....	1
Hydrocele	1	Pharyngitis	5
Hysteria	6	Phimosis	2
Influenza	31	Phlebitis	1
Ingrowing toe nail	7	Phthisis	562
Insolation	8	Pityriasis	4
Iritis	8	Pleurisy, subacute	3
“ and keratitis.....	1	“ chronic.....	19
Keratitis ulcerosa	7	Pneumonia, catarrhal	5
“ superficialis.....	2	“ croupous.....	10
Kerato sclerotitis	1	“ pleural.....	2
“ conjunctivitis, chronic.....	1	“ typhoid.....	5
Laryngitis	5	“ and chronic nephritis.....	2
“ phlegm'nous.....	1	Polypus, nasal	1
Leucorrhoea	9	Polyuria	2
Lipoma	2	Pott's disease	4
Lordosis	1	Pregnancy	10
Lumbago	17	Procedentia and rectocele	1
Lymphademitis	4	Prolapsus uteri et vaginae	1
Macula corneæ	1	Psoriasis	7
Malingering	9	Purpura haemorrhagica	1
Marasmus	1	Pulmonary congestion	1
Mastitis	3	Pyæmia	1
Melancholia	4	Renal congestion	2
Meningitis, suppurative	1	Retina, detached	1
Menorrhagia	5	Retinitis pigmentosa	1
Metritis	3	Rheumatism, acute, articular	17
Forward.....	2015	Forward.....	2905

CLASS II, No. 7—Continued.

Brought forward.....	2905	Brought forward.....	3725
Rheumatism, chronic.....	595	Syphilis of brain.....	1
“ gonorrheal.....	5	“ “ larynx.....	1
“ puerperal.....	1	Syphilitic herpes.....	1
“ subacute.....	44	“ rupia.....	1
“ “ art.....	4	Thrombosis.....	1
“ syphilitic.....	27	Torticollis.....	1
Rupture of extensor quadriceps.....	1	Toxæmia arsenalis.....	4
“ “ pollicia.....	1	Toxæmia plumbosa.....	4
Sacro-vertebral disease.....	1	Tricuspid regurgitation.....	1
Scirrhus of breast.....	4	Tuberculosis, acute.....	1
“ “ stomach.....	2	“ general.....	1
Scorbutus.....	3	Ulcer of cornea.....	5
Spermatorrhœa.....	4	“ “ epiglottis.....	1
Spinal concussion.....	2	“ gastric.....	2
“ congestion.....	1	“ sloughing.....	12
“ meningitis traumatic.....	1	“ strumous.....	386
“ sclerosis posterior.....	10	“ syphilitic.....	33
Sprain of ankle.....	30	“ varicose.....	39
“ “ back.....	5	Urethral stricture.....	10
“ “ foot.....	3	Varicocele.....	4
“ “ knee.....	5	Varicose veins.....	4
“ “ wrist.....	4	Wounds, contused.....	192
Stomatitis.....	1	“ gun-shot.....	1
Synechia.....	2	“ incised.....	21
Synovitis.....	9	“ lacerated.....	19
Syphilis.....	55	“ poisoned.....	4
Forward.....	3725	Total.....	4475

CLASS II, No. 8.

Nativity of Patients Admitted for the year 1877.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland.....	1,285	918	2,203	Bro't forward.....	2,655	1,421	4,076
United States..	751	324	1,075	Holland.....	8	2	10
Germany.....	322	65	387	Russia.....	6	..	6
England.....	133	62	195	Prussia.....	5	1	6
Scotland.....	55	26	81	Wales.....	5	4	9
Switzerland....	26	1	27	Cuba.....	3	..	3
France.....	20	1	21	West Indies..	2	..	2
Canada.....	17	20	37	China.....	2	..	2
Italy.....	15	1	16	Isle of Man...	1	..	1
Denmark.....	11	1	12	Belgium.....	1	..	1
Austria.....	11	..	11	Oth'r countries	11	2	13
Sweden.....	9	2	11	Total.....	2,699	1,430	4,129
Forward....	2,655	1,421	4,076				

CLASS II, No. 9.

Ages of Patients by Decades.

1877.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	54	83	137
" 20 " 30 "	593	422	1,015
" 30 " 40 "	949	481	1,430
" 40 " 50 "	669	238	907
" 50 " 60 "	298	155	453
" 60 " 70 "	120	34	154
" 70 " 80 "	14	17	31
" 80 " 90 "	2	..	2
Total.....	2,699	1,430	4,129

CLASS III, No. 1.

General Census and Mortality Record of the Insane for the year 1877.

1877.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NATIVITY.	
				N.	F.
Remaining January 1, 1877.....	148	..	148	31	117
Admitted during the year.....	10	71	81	11	70
Total.....	158	71	229	42	187
Discharged during the year.....	4	..	4	..	4
Transferred.....	71	..	71	17	54
Died.....	4	..	4	1	3
Total.....	79	..	79	18	61
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	79	71	150	24	126
Whole number of insane treated.....					229
" " " deaths.....					4
Rate per cent of deaths.....					1.74
Number discharged (recovered).....					4
Rate per cent. of recoveries.....					1.74

CLASS III, No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Discharges, &c., of the Insane.

1877. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			TRANSFERRED.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
March.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
May.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.....	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
July.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
August.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	..	71	71	..	..	..	71	..	71	..	..	..
Total.....	10	71	81	4	..	4	71	..	71	4	..	4

CLASS III, No. 3.

Showing the Nativities, Religion and Habits of the Insane.

NATIVITY.	RELIGIOUS BELIEF.								Total.	HABITS.								Total.	
	Catholic.		Protest't		Hebrew.		Un-known.			Intemperate.	Moderate Drinkers		Abstinent		Un-known.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Africa .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Austria....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Belgium....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bohemia....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cuba.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
England....	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	3
France....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Germany....	14	3	25	3	3	1	1	..	43	7	30	4	8	3	3	2	..	43	7
Haiti.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Holland....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ireland....	46	40	5	4	..	..	3	5	54	49	44	32	5	8	..	5	5	4	54
Italy.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mexico....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Norway....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Poland....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Russia....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scotland..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
Sweden....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Switzer'ld	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
U't'd States	12	..	16	2	..	..	6	3	34	5	25	3	2	1	4	3	1	34	5
Unknown..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Total.....	85	45	53	14	6	1	14	11	158	71	114	47	23	14	7	5	14	158	71

CLASS IV, No. 1.

General Census and Statement of Inebriate Asylum.

1877.	Males	Total.	NATIVITY.	
			N.	F.
Remaining January 1, 1877.....	6	6	5	1
Admitted during the year	30	30	20	10
Total.....	36	36	25	11
Discharged during the year.....	30	30	20	10
Eloped " " "	1	1	1	..
Total.....	31	31	21	10
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	5	5	4	1

CLASS IV, No. 2.

Monthly Record of Admissions, Discharges, &c., Inebriate Asylum.

1877.	ADMISSIONS.		DISCHARGES.		ELOPEMENTS.	
	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Total.
January.....	4	4	2	2	..	..
February.....	2	2	3	3	..	..
March.....	..	..	2	2	..	..
April.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
May.....	2	2	..	..	1	1
June.....	5	5	5	5	..	..
July.....	6	6	4	4	..	..
August.....	6	6	5	5	..	..
September.....	3	3	5	5	..	..
October.....	..	..	2	2	..	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total.....	30	30	30	30	1	1

CLASS IV, No. 3.

Age, Social Condition, Nativity and Occupation of Patients Admitted to Inebriety Asylum, during the year 1877.

AGES BY DECADES.	SOCIAL CONDITION.	NATIVITIES.	OCCUPATION.
Under 20 years.....	Married..... 18	United States..... 25	Clerks.....
From 20 to 30 years... 7	Single..... 18	Ireland..... 4	Merchants.....
" 30 " 40 " ... 15		Germany..... 4	Hatters.....
" 40 " 50 " ... 7		England..... 2	Porters.....
" 50 " 60 " ... 7		Scotland..... 1	Publishers.....
			Tailors.....
			Book-Keeper.....
			Broker.....
			Chair-Maker.....
			Druggist.....
			Engraver.....
			Jeweller.....
			Manufacturer.....
			Salesman.....
			Ship Carpenter.....
			Wood Engraver.....
			None.....
Total..... 36	Total..... 36	Total 36	Total.....

CLASS V, No. 1.

General Census and Statement—Work-House Help.

1877.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	NATIVITY.	
				N.	F.
Remaining January 1, 1877.....	11	34	45	17	28
Admitted during the year.....	459	1233	1692	639	1053
Total.....	470	1267	1737	656	1081
Discharged during the year.....	401	993	1394	526	868
Transferred " " ".....	45	221	266	107	159
Eloped " " ".....	..	3	3	3	..
Total.....	446	1217	1663	636	1027
Remaining January 1, 1878].....	24	50	74	20	54

CLASS V, No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Discharges, &c., of Work-House Help.

MONTHS. 1877.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			TRANSFERRED.			ELOPEMENTS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	31	128	59	20	97	117	5	21	26	..	..	..
February.....	26	94	120	21	61	82	5	47	52	..	..	..
March.....	31	82	113	30	50	80	3	28	31	..	..	..
April.....	28	76	104	23	40	63	4	41	45	..	..	..
May.....	40	109	149	33	86	119	4	7	11	..	..	..
June.....	36	113	149	34	97	131	4	23	27	..	3	3
July.....	41	87	128	32	66	98	7	14	21	..	..	..
August.....	44	136	180	44	126	170	2	6	8	..	..	..
September.....	49	99	148	48	92	140	4	12	16	..	..	..
October.....	49	129	178	42	106	148	7	19	26	..	..	..
November.....	43	89	132	36	96	132	..	1	1	..	..	..
December.....	41	91	132	38	76	114	..	2	2	..	..	..
Total.....	459	1233	1692	401	993	1394	45	221	266	..	3	3

CLASS V, No. 3.

Statement showing number of Work-House Help Treated as Patients.

1877.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NATIVITY.	
				N.	F.
Remaining January 1, 1877.....	4	12	16	7	9
Admitted during the year.....	45	221	266	107	159
Total.....	49	233	282	114	168
Discharged during the year.....	43	211	254	101	153
Transferred.....	6	21	27	12	15
Total.....	49	232	281	113	168
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	..	1	1	1	..

CLASS V, No. 4.

Summary of Work-house Patients Prescribed for (who were not admitted to Hospital) during the year 1877.

1877.	TREATED.			CURED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
January.....	3	17	20	2	11	13	1	6	7	..	..
February.....	2	46	48	2	43	45	..	3	3	..	..
March.....	2	28	30	2	23	25	..	5	5	..	..
April.....	3	50	53	2	48	50	1	1	2	1	..
May.....	11	30	41	11	27	38	..	3	3	..	..
June.....	8	35	43	5	26	31	3	9	12	..	..
July.....	9	41	50	6	33	39	1	10	11	..	..
August.....	7	34	41	4	26	30	3	8	11	..	..
September.....	3	31	34	3	25	28	1	5	6	..	..
October.....	3	45	48	2	41	43	2	3	5	..	..
November.....	4	27	31	2	24	26	1	4	5	..	..
December.....	4	18	22	3	12	15	1	6	7	..	..
Total.....	59	402	461	44	339	383	14	63	77	1	..



INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Institution, for the year ending December 31, 1877.

During that time there has been admitted ten hundred and eighty-one (1081) children, of whom five hundred and seventy-four (574) were orphans, and five hundred and seven (507) were with their mothers. There were in the hospital January 1, 1877, two hundred and thirteen (213) children, making the total numbered cared for during the year, twelve hundred and ninety-four (1294), an increase of eighty-three (83) over last year.

Seventy-eight (78) of these children were born in the Charity and Homœopathic Hospitals and transferred direct here. One hundred and fifty (150) were received from the Work-house with their mothers, who were committed there for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, for terms ranging from ten days to six months. The remainder were admitted from the city, as destitute, by Mr. Kellock, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

Of the orphans received two hundred and ten (210) were foundlings, many of whom had been cruelly deserted and neglected by their unnatural mothers. These are the children that we send to Westchester County, to board in the families selected by Dr. Conrad Weiss, of Mount Vernon, who has charge of this branch of the hospital.

The accompanying table E will show the number cared for in this manner, at a monthly expense of twelve dollars (\$12) for each child.

The other tables show the admissions, discharges, adoptions deaths during each month, with their condition when admitted determined by the examining physicians.

The general repairs and improvements of the interior and exterior of the building have been attended to as well as possible with help from the Work-house. The great demand for mechanics erect "new buildings" on Blackwell's and Hart's Island has deprived us, in a measure, of the proper help, and prevented me from making many contemplated and much needed improvements and repairs.

The wards and halls have again all been nicely kalsomined painted, which greatly adds to their cheerful and clean appearance.

The old iron roof on engine house has been removed and replaced by a substantial tin one. A large car-shed has been built, adjoining the stables, to accommodate the cars, which were formerly kept, to great inconvenience, on Ward's Island.

The dietary table submitted the first of the year has been carefully carried out; the provisions and supplies received from store-houses were abundant and of good quality.

On each holiday, through the generosity of your Honorable Board, an extra dinner of poultry was provided for the inmates, with an ample supply of cakes, candies and fruits for the children.

The Rev. Father Achard and the Rev. Marinus Willett, have fully attended to the religious needs of the inmates.

I desire to once more acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Howard for his valuable suggestions and much appreciated assistance in the management of the Institution. Dr. Howard and his assistants have been assiduous and untiring in attending to the wants of the sick and the care of all the children.

The Matron, Mrs. Jane Garrison, the Engineer, Thomas F. B. and many of the nurses and other employes are deserving of praise for their cheerful and faithful discharge of their every duty.

I desire to tender my thanks to your Honorable Board for kindness and continued confidence in me.

Very respectfully,

P. H. TAGGART
C

TABLE A.
Showing Admissions, Deaths, Discharges and Adoptions of Children for the year 1877.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						DISCHARGES.						ADOPTIONS.				TRANSFERRED TO WESTCHESTER COUNTY.					
	MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			MOTHERS.			ORPHANS.			ORPHANS.		Monthly Total	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							Total.	
January	10	13	23	14	19	33	56	2	1	3	12	13	25	28	9	11	20	2	1	3	23	1	..	1	2	3	4	6
February,	16	20	26	22	17	39	75	3	2	5	4	7	11	16	14	12	26	2	5	7	33	..	..	..	..	9	3	12
March,	16	15	31	16	29	45	76	2	6	8	8	9	17	25	16	18	34	5	..	5	39	..	2	2	4	3	3	6
April,	16	21	37	33	32	65	102	5	2	7	12	22	34	41	22	26	48	4	8	12	60	1	1	2	4	4	2	6
May,	22	33	55	26	31	57	112	3	1	4	22	24	46	50	13	17	30	5	7	12	42	3	2	5	10	..	1	1
June	27	22	49	23	17	40	89	..	4	4	22	20	42	46	13	19	32	7	7	14	46	1	1	2	4	2	4	6
July,	33	19	52	32	18	50	102	8	3	11	24	15	39	50	20	15	35	4	..	4	39	..	2	2	4	..	1	1
August,	32	23	55	26	28	54	109	8	9	17	23	21	44	61	21	28	49	6	4	10	59	1	4	5	10	3	7	10
September,	29	25	54	32	28	60	114	7	3	5	4	7	11	16	37	28	65	1	4	5	70	2	1	3	6	5	6	11
October,	15	26	41	29	25	54	95	1	4	5	11	4	15	20	22	21	43	9	7	16	59	5	4	9	18	3	3	6
November,	27	22	49	19	22	41	90	2	3	5	9	10	19	24	15	12	27	6	7	13	40	..	..	..	..	2	13	15
December,	11	14	25	25	11	36	61	..	1	1	9	7	16	17	13	14	27	5	1	6	33	4	3	7	14	5	2	7
Total,	254	253	507	297	277	574	1081	36	39	75	160	159	319	394	215	221	436	56	51	107	543	18	20	38	76	38	49	87

TABLE B,
Showing the number of Infants Admitted, with their Class and Condition.

CHILDREN WITH MOTHERS.												ORPHANS.													
WET NURSED.				BOTTLE FED.				WALKING.				WET NURSED.				BOTTLE FED.				WALKING.					
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Total.	
9	10	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	6	13	4	..	7	3	..	..	33
4	11	6	..	1	1	1	..	5	5	2	..	36	..	..	..	4	21	6	..	4	1	3	..	39
2	9	9	..	..	1	3	1	1	5	..	..	41	..	..	..	2	19	22	2	..	..	..	..	45
1	10	6	..	..	4	10	..	1	3	2	..	37	..	4	..	1	4	42	..	1	6	7	..	65
..	14	12	..	..	6	14	..	..	7	2	..	55	..	5	..	..	3	28	12	..	7	2	..	57
2	14	13	..	..	6	14	..	..	7	3	..	49	..	2	..	1	8	17	8	..	4	..	..	40
8	13	16	1	..	2	1	1	..	8	2	..	52	..	..	..	..	3	24	12	1	6	4	..	50
..	14	20	..	..	2	7	..	..	6	6	..	55	..	5	..	..	6	27	..	1	10	5	..	54
..	16	22	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	5	..	54	..	..	..	1	6	41	..	..	8	4	..	60
4	12	12	1	..	1	7	..	..	4	..	..	41	..	..	..	1	5	33	..	..	10	5	..	54
2	24	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	3	..	49	..	1	2	..	18	12	1	1	5	1	..	41
6	11	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	3	22	7	..	..	3	1	..	36
35	138	134	2	1	26	53	2	8	63	25	..	507	..	17	2	..	19	128	263	35	15	63	32	..	574
Total.....																								1081	

1877.	January.....	56
	February.....	76
	March.....	76
	April.....	102
	May.....	112
	June.....	89
	July.....	102
	August.....	109
	September.....	114
	October.....	95
	November.....	90
	December.....	61
	Total.....	1081

TABLE D,

*Showing Admissions, Deaths, Discharges, Transfers and Adoptions
Out Children.*

1877.	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			DISCHARGES.			TRANSFERS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January...	2	4	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
February..	9	3	12	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2
March.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
April.....	4	2	6	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
May.....	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
June.....	2	4	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
July.....	..	1	1	3	4	7	..	1	1	..	..	..
August...	3	7	10	4	2	6	1	..	1	4	3	7
September.	5	6	11	2	6	8	..	..	..	2	1	3
October...	3	3	6	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.	2	13	15	2	1	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
December.	5	2	7	3	4	7	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total....	38	49	87	23	32	55	2	4	6	8	5	13

TABLE E.

Admissions, Discharges, Returns and Elopements of Work-Ho

1877.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			RETURNS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	15	47	62	8	40	48	..	8	8
February.....	3	46	49	7	40	47	..	2	2
March.....	14	50	64	17	48	65	..	4	4
April	11	50	61	17	47	64	..	..	..
May.....	30	70	100	27	57	84	1	1	2
June.....	12	44	56	17	40	57	..	4	4
July.....	17	38	55	11	43	54	..	..	..
August	23	63	86	15	55	70	2	2	4
September.....	16	46	62	22	50	72	..	..	..
October.....	22	32	54	23	37	60	..	..	..
November.....	13	41	54	12	47	59	..	..	..
December.....	9	19	28	10	20	30	..	1	1
Total.....	185	546	731	186	524	710	3	22	25

1

TABLE F.

Nativities of the Adults Admitted (Work-House Help included,) during the year 1877.

1877.	United States.			England.			Ireland.			Scotland.			Canada.			Germany.			France.			All other Nations.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
January.....	7	18	25	1	4	5	6	45	51	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	15	72	87			
February.....	..	14	14	..	2	2	2	48	50	..	3	3	..	2	2	1	6	7	1	3	76	79			
March.....	4	17	21	2	2	4	5	47	52	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	14	74			
April.....	6	19	25	..	10	10	4	39	43	2	2	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	11	73			
May.....	10	22	32	4	5	9	14	66	80	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	1	30	98
June.....	4	21	25	1	3	4	5	50	55	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	2	4	..	..	1	12	80		
July.....	8	24	32	..	1	1	4	45	49	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	..	1	1	17	77				
August.....	7	38	45	..	4	4	13	50	63	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	3	6	..	..	2	23	101		
September.....	5	22	27	1	5	6	5	50	55	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	1	1	16	84				
October.....	11	26	37	..	5	5	6	32	38	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	8	..	..	..	22	70	
November.....	4	30	34	..	1	1	5	45	50	..	3	3	..	3	3	3	3	1	4	1	..	13	83				
December.....	3	11	14	..	1	1	3	27	30	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	3	5	..	1	1	9	45				
Total.....	69	262	331	9	43	52	72	544	616	2	18	20	3	19	22	26	34	60	1	4	5	3	9	12			

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.

RANDALL'S ISLAND. December 31, 1877.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following Report on the Randall's Island Hospital and Idiot Asylum, for the year ending December 31, 1877.

On the first day of the year there were 102 children in the hospital. Since that date there have been admitted 138, making the total number 240. Of this total 106 have been discharged to friends and institutions, cured or relieved, and 5 have died, leaving on hand at day 116 children.

The per centage of deaths is, therefore, less than 3 per one hundred of inmates. When we consider the class and condition of the children admitted, this per centage of deaths must be considered very fair.

A large proportion of the permanent population of the hospital are the subjects of incurable diseases, and in such cases an acute disease setting in as a complicating or secondary affection almost always proves fatal, while in a robust and healthy child such diseases might readily be recovered from.

The average attendance at the school connected with this department has been 95. The principal, Mrs. Hubbard, reports that the children have made creditable progress in their studies.

In assuming charge of this hospital last spring, I found several of the buildings greatly in need of repairs, and with the able assistance of the Steward, Mr. Charles Osborne, the wood-work and exterior of the buildings have been painted. The walls and ceilings of the several wards have been thoroughly scraped and kalsomined.

The large "water main" which has lately been brought across the Island, has been connected with all the buildings, thereby giving us a sufficient supply of water, a want that has been greatly felt in the hospital for several years past.

The buildings and grounds are now in a good condition. The repairs and improvements have all been made by mechanics received from the Work-house.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the nurses in regard to the amount of their pay. The nurses at the Infants' Hospital receive twelve and fifteen dollars per month, while these nurses receive only ten dollars per month. I would respectfully recommend that all the nurses receive fifteen dollars per month. By increasing the salary to that amount, I am satisfied we would be able to secure women more competent to perform the duties of a nurse.

The statistics for the Idiot Asylum are as follows:

Remaining January 1, 1877, 183; admitted during the year 47; making the whole number of inmates 230; 39 have been discharged to friends and institutions, and 8 have died, leaving at date 183 in the Asylum. This per centage of deaths to the whole number of inmates is therefore less than 4 per cent.

The average attendance at the school connected with the Asylum has been 100. I deem it unnecessary for me to report further on the school, as the subject has been very ably discussed in reports laid before your Honorable Board by the Principal, Miss Mary C. Dunphy.

The crowded condition of the Asylum was greatly relieved last spring by transferring 30 of the male patients to one of the buildings formerly occupied by children in the Nursery Department. After school hours these boys are under the care of two male attendants, and perform a great deal of work in keeping the grounds around the different buildings in order.

The Asylum is now in a very fair condition; the repairs have all been made by our own mechanics.

By direction of your Honorable Board three of the buildings formerly used by the Nursery Department were opened to relieve the crowded condition of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. The accompanying tables C and D will show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths.

At present we are depending upon Charity Hospital patients for night watchmen. I would respectfully recommend that two night watchmen be appointed to attend to these patients.

The inmates of all the hospitals enjoyed several excursions up the Sound last summer on the Department Steamer Bellevue.

Through the liberality of your Honorable Board the holidays have all been observed in a becoming manner.

We are pleased to extend our thanks to Mrs. Gibbons and friends for the numerous toys distributed among the children on Christmas day.

The spiritual wants of the inmates have been ministered to faithfully by Rev. Father Achard and Rev. Marinus Willett.

My assistants, Doctors Charles Richard and Russell Roof, have rendered me valuable aid by their professional skill and devotion to the interests of this department.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to my Steward, Mr. Charles Osborne, for the energetic and faithful manner in which he has assisted me in attending to the wants of these unfortunate children.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. HOWARD,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE A.

Randall's Island Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Children in Hospital January 1, 1877.....	62	40	102
Admitted to " " from January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877.....	61	77	138
	123	117	240
Discharged to parents or friends.....	42	51	93
	81	66	147
Transferred to other Institutions.....	10	3	13
	71	63	134
Eloped.....	3	..	3
	68	63	131
Adopted.....	..	2	2
	68	61	129
Died.....	2	3	5
Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1878.....	66	58	124

TABLE B.

Idiot Asylum.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Children in Asylum Jan. 1, 1877.....	98	85	183
Admitted " " from January 1 to December 31, 1877.....	30	17	47
	128	102	230
Discharged to parents or friends.....	12	7	19
	116	95	211
Transferred to other Institutions.....	14	6	20
	102	89	191
Died.....	3	5	8
Remaining in Asylum Jan. 1st, 1878.....	99	84	183

TABLE C.

Branch Charity Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in Hospital January 1, 1877.....	35	16	51
Admitted to " from January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1877.....	168	243	411
	203	259	462
Discharged	137	198	335
	66	61	127
Eloped .....	..	1	1
	66	60	126
Died.	15	17	32
Remaining in Hospital January 1, 1878.	51	43	94

TABLE D.

Work-House Help.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Work-House Help, January 1st, 1877.....	20	71	91
Admitted from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, "	138	1508	1646
	158	1579	1737
Discharged	148	1512	1660
	10	67	77
Eloped .....	..	5	5
	10	62	72
Died.	1	2	3
Remaining January 1st, 1878.	9	60	69

Ex-

c.

85

97

05

23

76

24

67

95

12

87

81

54

56

79.

TABLE E.

Branch New York City Insane Asylum.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
March 16 to Dec. 31, 1877...	138	..	138
.....	1	..	1
other Institutions.....	137	..	137
.....	4	..	4
.....	133	..	133
.....	7	..	7
Asylum January 1, 1878.....	126	..	126

TABLE F.

iseases of those who Died during the year 1877.

.....	19	Brought forward.....	35
.....	1	Heart disease.....	1
r.....	1	Meningitis.....	1
.....	3	Melancholia and meningitis..	1
bræ.....	1	Nephritis.....	1
kidneys.....	1	Œdema of lungs.....	3
ritis.....	4	Pneumonia.....	3
cholia.....	1	Phthisis.....	4
.....	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3
tion of heart...	1	Peritonitis, simple.....	2
sis.....	1	Traumatic tetanus.....	1
.....	35	Total.....	55

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

The records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, show that the following land was acquired by the United States Government in the year 1900:

1. A certain tract of land in the County of ... State of ...

2. A certain tract of land in the County of ... State of ...

3. A certain tract of land in the County of ... State of ...

4. A certain tract of land in the County of ... State of ...

I respectfully ask your Honorable Board to consider a proposition which I suggest, viz : that a department be made where many of the pupils can be taught to work at making brushes and mats. This work has been successfully accomplished in other institutions of this kind ; besides being a useful occupation, it would in a little while to some extent be remunerative.

As in former years, I am pleased to return thanks to my three assistants for their kind aid during the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. DUNPHY,

Principal.

HART'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

HART'S ISLAND, January 1, 1878-

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of “Hart’s Island Hospital,” “Branch Lunatic Asylum,” and “Branch Workhouse,” for the year 1877.

HART'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Number of patients remaining December 31, 1876.	320
Admitted during the year 1877.	101
	133
Discharged, recovered	440
" improved.	412
" unimproved.....	40
Died	109—100
Remaining December 31, 1877.....	33

The above tabular statement shows about the same number treated as last year.

Accompanying this are five tables, viz. : Table A, a condensed general statement ; Table B shows the admissions, discharges and deaths ; C the nativity of the patients ; D a list of diseases which caused death, and E is a detailed statement of the yearly, monthly, and daily cost per capita.

Patients received here during the past year varied some from the class received in former years ; they were palpably in larger number of chronic and incurable cases ; for this reason there have been less mutations ; nevertheless the number relieved has been fair, considering the hopeless condition of a large number of those admitted.

Convalescent Patients : Of this class less have been received, I am sorry to say. Convalescents generally improve rapidly at this institution, particularly cases debilitated by long illness. For instance, those after surgical operations, those convalescent from alcoholism, from opium habits, patients recovering from womb operations or diseases, hysteria, chlorosis, anemia, recent fractures, as also numerous other cases, where treatment indicates perfect pure tonic air and rest of mind, away from the noisy turmoil of our metropolis. Salt water bathing, extensive and neat grounds for pedestrian exercises, the innocent pastime of fishing, and the advantage of an abundance of various shell fish ; the beautiful and refreshing sights of numberless crafts sailing all over the wholesome waters surrounding our peerless island, constitute in their ensemble a most desirable situation for the relief of those suffering mentally and physically.

Time after time patients have arrived here without any taste whatever for food, who shortly after their reception would ask for it and enjoy it with a newly acquired appetite.

As an illustration, I will mention a patient who was sent here in the latter part of the preceding year, suffering from excess of strong drink and exposure ; after but a few days of medical treatment the patient enjoyed such an increased appetite for wholesome food, that in the short period of twenty-two days, his weight increased fifteen pounds.

Great detriment to discharged patients from our charitable institutions, particularly after long illness, is caused by the sudden exchange of good quarters and good diet for city life, (where vice and debauch are such a great temptation,) without being previously trained, I may say, to open air exercise and such light labors, as would lead them to strive for a future respectable livelihood.

In my opinion, should all paupers proper, at their exit from our hospitals, after some severe illness, be transferred to a hospital for convalescents for recuperation and training, they would certainly be better fitted to fight the battles of this world, and there would be undoubtedly many less populating our prisons and others of our institutions. It is not sufficient to give to the poor a scientific treatment by which they become cured from their illness, but charity and humanity also suggest the bestowal upon them of opportunities for preserving their restored health.

The salt-water bathing for patients which I have strictly enforced for the last four years, proves more and more eminently beneficial.

All supplies furnished for the maintenance of the inmates for the past year have been of excellent quality and plentiful.

Our supply of clothing, bedding, etc., was also more than ample to meet all the requirements of this institution.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the most striking improvements, I would mention the erection of a new Store House and Work Shop; the roofing with tin of the largest portion of our buildings; the introduction of gas into all patient's water-closets; the planting of forty young maple, chestnut and elm trees; the former Office has been altered and enlarged, so as to afford room for both office and reception-room for patients.

December 6, 1877: Workmen broke soil for the erection of two large Pavillions, about forty yards south of this Institution.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

I would respectfully suggest to your Honorable Board the important necessity of raising the buildings forming Hart's Island Hospital, also the erection of a house for Resident Physician on the foundation destined to receive it.

MECHANICS' LABOR—CARPENTERS.

Erected new Store-room and Work-shop 30 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 14 feet high; renovated and enlarged office, also made one closet and shelves, 8 document boxes, new railing, etc., for same; erected two water-closets, 9x6 and 12x8, also water-closet for officers, 6½x9 feet; built a back stoop for Resident Physician's house, made partitions, four new doors, 9x12, twenty-two benches, 9 feet long and four pedestals for Church; four closets, 7 feet high, 4 feet 6 inches wide, have also been made for different wards; a new door and casing has been added to laundry; made 3 toilet tables, 2 medicine cases, 2 step-ladders, 1 dresser 7 feet high, 4 feet wide, 2 wash-stands, 8 dining tables, 12x2 feet 6 inches, and 117 coffins.

COOPERS.

Made several water-casks, tubs, etc., and kept everything of this branch in proper repair.

TINSMITHS.

Applied 11,000 feet of tin roofing, made 50 lengths of leader pipe, and 12 elbows for same, 12 caddies, 11 grocers' scoops, 3 dippers, 2 mail boxes, 5 cans, 1 watering pot, 2 funnels, 1 zinc bath tub and frame, 1 weather vane, 5 drinking cups, put up 27 stoves, with 2,400 feet of pipe, and made 24 collars for same. Put up 2,200 square feet of tin roofing on Resident Physician's house at Branch Workhouse.

PLUMBERS.

Adjusted 165 feet gas pipe and fittings for water closets, also kept in good repair the gas works, the patent Hopper closets, besides everything else pertaining to this branch.

PAINTERS.

Painted different pavillions, roofs, etc., covering a surface of 19,300 square feet, also interior of pavilions B, D and E, and office, covering a surface of 14,599 square feet, tarred 12,368 square feet of roofing, also 36 water casks, white washed a space of 89,000, and yellow washed 48,000 square feet, painted and gilded altar, also panneled, grained, and wainscoted church, painted 5 bath-rooms and water-closets, bread cart, 2 mail boxes, 5 tin cans, 41 benches, 191 window sashes and lintels, 21 stoops, 3 wash-stands, 35 water pails and 10 storm doors, painted and lettered 12 caddies and 8 document boxes.

SEWING ROOM.

Made 106 adult shrouds, 79 towels and 70 aprons, repaired 980 shirts, 767 sheets, 667 chemises, 400 spreads, 360 dresses, 209 bed ticks, 173 pillow cases, 143 blankets, 125 night-gowns, 104 pillow ticks, 79 petticoats, 8 caps, and 2 table clothes.

GARDENING AND OUT-DOOR LABOR.

Planted 36 trees, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre sweet corn, 1 peck set onions, large bed of pumpkins and squashes, sewed $\frac{1}{8}$ acre onions, parsley and radish, sodded 700 square feet of ground, also dug up and reclaimed 9,000 square feet of ground, picked 11,000 ears of sweet corn, 650 lbs. radish, 925 lbs. onions, 125 lbs. parsley, 820 lbs. squash, 600 pumpkins and 200 heads salad.

Mechanical, gardening and out-door labor has been almost entirely performed by our convalescent patients.

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

By order of your Honorable Board, four buildings, formerly of the Branch Workhouse, each having the capacity of about twenty-five beds, were prepared for the reception of female lunatic patients, to constitute a branch of New York City Lunatic Asylum.

June 23d, 1877, was the date of the first arrival of patients,

Numbering.....	50
July 3d, received	25
Oct. 20th, "	20
Total.....	95
Transferred back to main Asylum, B. L.....	4
Died.....	3
	7
Remaining..	88

At the installation of Branch Female Lunatic Asylum, the patients were accompanied by one of Dr. Parsons' assistants, Dr. Christian-son, who remained in charge for a few days only; then Assistant-Physician, G. W. Faller, took care of them until about October. At his departure, by order of your Honorable Board, dated September 17, 1877, I took full charge of the Institution, and from that date, with the kind assistance of Warden Dunphy, I have been enabled to make important improvements for the comfort and safety of inmates.

Your Honorable Board has taken in kind and humane consideration my suggestions regarding improvements for the general welfare of patients.

Our present inmates are of a mild type of insanity, and mostly all chronic cases. The majority of them, if not all, have greatly improved physically.

REMARKS.—Apparently, the most difficult matter to contend with in our charitable lunatic asylums is the change of attendants. Not only are the new comers often inexperienced in that branch of nursing, but the fact that the patients do not know them, naturally tends to lessen the mutual confidence which it is desirable should exist between the sick and those who minister to them. It would be desirable to select nurses for this Institution with a view to permanency, as far as practicable.

BRANCH WORK-HOUSE,

Has been during the last year remarkably healthy. I caused the transfer of seventy males and ten females only to this Institution for treatment, of which seventy-four were cured or relieved, and only six died.

Dr. A. B. Heath was appointed by your Honorable Board assistant physician, December 19, 1877, and has since acted in that capacity.

I would take special pleasure in acknowledging the reception from the ladies of the State Aid Association and Alfred Pell, Esq., of the numerous newspapers and periodicals received at this Institution for the benefit of our patients.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. George Bliss for her extreme kindness towards our patients by providing for them a large variety of delicacies and flowers.

We feel also very grateful, especially to Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Leggett, and Miss Rodman, of the "Fruit and Flower Mission," for their generous distribution of flowers and fruit to our inmates.

The spiritual wants of the inmates have been zealously attended to on the part of the Catholic persuasion by the Rev. Father Michel, and of the Protestant denomination by the Rev. Marinus Willett.

My sincere thanks are due to the employes of this Institution for their uniform urbanity and patience with which they have discharged the duties pertaining to their positions.

In closing this, my fifth annual report, I avail myself of the opportunity to most sincerely thank your Honorable Board for all courtesies and kind encouragement received, and I hope that in future your confidence will not be lessened.

Very respectfully,

A. DUFLOO,

Resident Physician.

TABLE A.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1877.	154	156	..	..	320	8	33
Admitted from January 1 to Dec. 31, 1877.	548	680	9	32	1,269	233	1,03
Total.	712	836	9	32	1,589	314	1,27
Died from January 1 to December 31, 1877.	55	51	1	2	109	14	9
Discharged from January 1 to Dec. 31, 1877.	496	625	7	29	1,157	202	95
Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1878.	161	160	1	1	323	98	22

TABLE B.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths at Hart's Island Hospital during the year 1877.

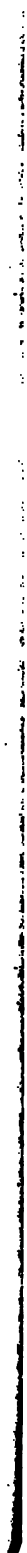
MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.					
	White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.			White.			Colored.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	41	37	83	1	4	63	41	37	78	14	64	78	2	2	4	..	..	4
February	17	49	78	2	..	68	24	47	75	17	58	75	4	1	5	..	1	4
March	47	66	118	1	4	99	47	60	108	11	97	108	1	6	16	..	1	15
April	43	66	111	2	..	86	40	65	113	16	97	113	4	4	7	..	..	7
May	45	50	99	..	4	75	51	57	108	18	90	108	4	3	7	..	1	6
June	55	62	125	..	8	99	37	57	98	21	77	98	6	3	10	..	2	8
July	4	63	108	..	..	87	35	42	81	21	60	81	3	9	12	..	3	9
August	43	63	112	1	5	86	45	71	119	15	104	119	4	3	7	..	1	6
September	60	59	120	..	1	104	53	52	111	24	87	111	6	6	12	..	..	12
October	44	59	107	..	4	85	37	54	94	23	71	94	6	6	13	..	1	12
November	54	54	112	2	2	96	52	54	107	14	93	107	4	2	7	..	3	4
December	44	52	96	..	..	88	34	28	64	8	56	64	3	6	9	..	1	8
Total	548	680	1269	9	32	1036	496	624	1156	202	954	1156	55	51	109	1	2	14

TABLE C,
Showing Diseases of those who Died.

Anemia.....	3	Brought forward.....	
Aschemia.....	2	Marasmus.....	
Asthma.....	2	Phthisis.....	
Bronchitis, Chronic.....	10	Paraplegia.....	
Bright's Disease.....	8	Pneumonia.....	
Carcinoma.....	3	Peritonitis.....	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2	Paralysis.....	
Diarrhoea, Chronic.....	2	Pericarditis.....	
Debility, General.....	3	Rheumatism, Chronic.....	
Emphysema.....	1	Senectus.....	
Epilepsy.....	1	Tumor of Brain.....	
Gastritis, Chronic.....	1	Typhoid Fever.....	
Meningitis.....	1	Drowned.....	
Carried forward.....	39	Total.....	

TABLE D.
Nationalities of those Admitted at Hart's Island Hospital

COUNTRY.	Males.	Fem.
Austria.....	1	
Belgium.....	1	
Bohemia.....	..	
China.....	1	
Canada.....	5	
Denmark.....	2	
England.....	25	
France.....	21	
Germany.....	77	
Holland.....	2	
Ireland.....	309	4
Italy.....	5	
Isle of Jersey.....	1	
Norway.....	1	
Poland.....	1	
Russia.....	1	
Scotland.....	6	
Sweden.....	1	
Switzerland.....	4	
St. Domingo.....	1	
United States.....	97	1
Wales.....	2	
West India.....	1	
Total.....	565	7



NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

N. Y. CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Jan. 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the condition and operations of the New York City Lunatic Asylum for the year ending December 31, 1877.

On the first day of October of the year just closed, I entered upon my official duties as its Medical Superintendent.

Dr. R. L. Parsons having resigned on the 31st of July, Dr. John A. Arnold, his senior assistant, officiated *ad interim*.

On taking charge of this Asylum, as its chief executive officer, I found everything generally satisfactory, and, excepting in some necessary details, I have thus far continued the *regime* of my predecessors.

In the beginning of the year there were 1,359 patients in the Asylum, and on the 31st of December the number was 1,296.

There were 425 patients admitted during the year.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was therefore 1,784.

There were 101 patients on pass at the end of the year.

There were 319 discharged during the year. There were 98 deaths.

The recoveries were 32 per cent. on the number of admissions.

The following statement shows the number of admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., during the year 1877 :

	Males.	Females.	
Number of patients at beginning of year.....	10	1349	
“ “ “ admitted during the year.....	..	425	
Total present in the year.....	10	1774	
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.....	..	136	136
“ improved.....	..	60	60
“ unimproved.....	1	27	28
Died.....	..	98	98
Improper subjects.....	..	4	4
Transferred.....	..	91	91
Total.....		1	416
Number remaining at end of year.....		9	1358

It will not reasonably be expected, owing to the short time I have been officiating as the chief executive officer of this institution, I will, in this, my first report, enter into an elaborate discussion of all the details of its management during the year that has just closed. I shall, therefore, limit my observations on this point as far as practicable within the scope of my authority.

There are a few topics to which I desire to call special attention and which I consider of vital importance for the welfare of our patients and for their proper care and successful treatment.

OVERCROWDING.

The almost universal complaint made by superintendents of asylums for the insane in this country, is, that the institutions of which they are severally in charge are excessively overcrowded.

It may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that the managers of no other American institution of this kind have more just cause to sadly deplore this unpleasant state of affairs, than the executive officers identified with this one. It has a larger number of patients, and a greater surplus beyond its capacity than any insane asylum in the country.

Year by year the number of inmates has gradually increased, and it is to be regretted, the accommodations for their proper care and treatment have not correspondingly augmented.

On the first day of October, 1877, being the time I entered upon my official duties at this institution, I found it crowded much beyond its adequate capacity. The main building contained *four*

dred patients, while the maximum number it is designed to accommodate is only *two hundred and fifty*. The lodge had *one hundred and twenty-six* patients, though it is intended only for *sixty-six*. The retreat had *two hundred and forty-three* patients, which will only suitably accommodate *one hundred and thirty*. The pavilions numbered *five hundred and eighty-seven* patients, though they were constructed for the accommodation of only *five hundred and forty*. Besides these, there were *forty-five* on leave of absence from the different buildings who were liable to be returned at any moment, and who are counted as present in the census, and consequently may be properly added to the overplus.

The following table will present more specifically the facts above stated :

Table showing the Overcrowded Condition of the Institution on the 1st day of October, 1877.

	Number of Patients in the Asylum Buildings.	Capacity of the Asylum, maximum number.	Excess over capacity.	Male Patients.	Patients on Leave of Absence.	Total Census.
Halls.....	400	250	150	..	..	..
Lodge.....	126	66	60	..	..	..
Retreat.....	243	130	113	..	..	..
Pavilions.....	587	540	47	..	45	1401
Total Census.....	1356	986	370	9*	45	1410

* These males are mentioned merely to complete the Census.

The surplus of patients in the above table, including those on leave of absence, shows an excess of four hundred and fifteen. Each pavilion is designed to conveniently domicile sixty patients. Hence, to provide for this overplus, it would require, at least, seven new pavilions, or a building of equal dimensions with the main building, or one larger than both the lodge and retreat combined, to do so.

The nine male patients enumerated are included in the foregoing statement in order to show the exact number of patients in the asylum on the day and year last above mentioned. They cannot be fairly said to contribute to the overcrowding, as they occupy apartments along with the unpaid male employees, perform a share of the

same kind of labor, and have so far improved mentally, as to require no further restraint upon their liberties, other than the rules and regulations imposed upon sane persons.

The attic stories of the two wings of the main building, when the contemplated Mansard, or French roofs, are completed, will afford accommodation for at least ninety patients.

The following table exhibits, *in detail*, the overcrowded condition of this Institution. It shows that in all the halls of the main building, there is, notwithstanding the recent transfers, an excess beyond their capacity, of 155 patients; in the lodges of 34 patients; in the retreat of 73 patients, and in the pavilions 52 patients.

In Hall 1 it shows a less number than can be conveniently accommodated there, but this being the sick hall, or hospital of the asylum it contains only those patients whose physical condition is such that their lives are in imminent danger, and consequently require constant watching and nursing day and night. Pavilion G likewise shows a minimum number, but this pavilion comprises those patients that are unsuitable companions for those of more tidy habits, and are placed in a building by themselves.

This table further shows that the maximum of the capacity of the asylum, is for nine hundred and eighty-six patients, and that above that number is beyond the accommodation of the institution.

Table showing the number of Female Patients in the Asylum on the 31st day of December, 1877; also exhibiting in detail the actual number the Institution buildings will conveniently accommodate, and the excess of patients therein over its maximum capacity.

	Number of hall.	Number of patients in each hall in all the buildings.	Maximum capacity for accommodation of patients in each hall.	Excess over capacity in each hall.	Excess less than capacity.	Patients on leave of absence.	Total less than maximum number.	Total in excess in all the buildings.
Hall	1	29	35	..	6	3	6	..
"	2	76	45	31	..	2	..	33
"	3	69	45	24	..	10	..	34
"	*5	40	35	5	..	4	..	9
"	6	82	45	37	..	2	..	39
"	*7	78	45	33	..	7	..	40
Total		374	250	130	6	28	6	155
Lodge	1	17	11	6	..	..	..	6
"	2	17	11	6	..	..	..	6
"	3	16	11	5	..	..	..	5
"	4	18	11	7	..	..	..	7
"	5	16	11	5	..	..	..	5
"	6	16	11	5	..	..	..	5
Total		100	66	34	..	..	..	34
Retreat	1	54	40	14	..	..	..	14
"	2	75	40	35	..	..	..	35
"	3	74	50	24	..	..	..	24
Total		203	130	73	..	..	..	73
Pavilions	A	64	60	4	..	..	..	4
"	B	67	60	7	..	2	..	9
"	C	71	60	11	..	..	..	11
"	D	61	60	1	..	4	..	5
"	E	68	60	8	..	..	..	8
"	F	65	60	5	..	1	..	6
"	G	57	60	..	3	..	3	..
"	H	61	60	1	..	1	..	2
"	K	67	60	7	..	..	..	7
Total		581	540	44	3	8	3	52
Aggregate		1268	986	281	9	36	9	265

* Halls 4 and 8 are unoccupied.

Notwithstanding the excess exhibited in the foregoing table, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to prevent this overcrowded state of the asylum in every possible way.

The resolutions of the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane are presented as established authority.

The "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," which was organized in the city of Philadelphia, in October, 1844, is composed of the chief medical officers of all the regularly organized institutions for the insane on the American continent.

The long experience in the care and treatment of those afflicted with mental maladies, as well as the high standing to which they have so meritoriously attained in the medical profession, justly entitles their opinions to be considered supreme authority on the subjects upon which it is the object of the Association which they have formed, to professionally discuss and fully determine.

I have copied in full the resolutions of this eminently enlightened Association on the subject of overcrowding, and trust that due weight will be given to the views therein expressed, considering the professional power it necessarily carries with it.

At the meeting of this Association, held at Madison, May, 1877 the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, That this Association regards the custom of admitting greater number of patients than the building can properly accommodate which is now becoming so common in hospitals for the insane, in nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of good order, perfect discipline, and the greatest usefulness of these institutions, and the best interests of the insane.

"Resolved, That this Association, having repeatedly affirmed its well-matured convictions of the humanity, expediency and economy of every State making ample provision for all its insane, regards it as an important means of effecting this object, that these institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the indifference in condition of patients treated in them and those kept in almshouses, jails, or even private houses be thus most clearly demonstrated.

"Resolved, That while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals in their exclusion from hospitals when laboring under an attack of insanity, this Association fully believes that it

atest good will result to the largest number and at the earliest day by adoption of the course now indicated.

Resolved, That the boards of management of the different hospitals on this continent be urged, most earnestly, to adopt such measures as will actually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than, in the opinion of their superintendents, can be treated with the greatest efficiency and without impairing the welfare of their fellow-sufferers.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the boards of management of the different hospitals for the insane in the United States and British Provinces."

SUICIDAL CASE.

There was but a single case of suicide during the past year at this institution. This was one of a patient named Mary Leinster, who at the date of the event had only been in the asylum for five days, and, at that time, little was known of her history. There was nothing mentioned in the certificates that accompanied her, that indicated either suicidal or homicidal proclivities, yet it was subsequently discovered that she had both of these. The customary precaution of placing all new patients, whose insane tendencies are not fully known, in the suicidal or guarded room, had been strictly complied with in her case, though the reception hall, on the day of the melancholy occurrence, had a surplus of five patients beyond its maximum capacity.

At about half-past six o'clock, on the morning of the 20th of November last, she was found dead by an attendant, hanging suspended by the neck with a sheet from the steam pipe that runs within, about four inches of the east wall and the ceiling. No bedsteads are allowed patients in these guarded rooms, and the patients assigned to them sleep upon beds on the floor.

There are but four of these guarded rooms in the receiving hall, and if more than this number of suspected or real suicidal cases are received, the attendants are required to watch those otherwise provided for with the strictest attention. By rolling up her bed in a heap, and standing on the top of it, she managed to get a sheet over the steam pipe, and of effecting her purpose.

These guarded rooms were originally constructed for patients of suicidal tendencies, and were considered safe precautions against occurrences of this kind. But in this instance they proved to be ineffective for the end for which they were designed. The next day

after this suicide all the steam pipes in these rooms were covered with tight wooden frames, so as to prevent a similar case in the future. There has been for the past year, as shown by the records, an average of twenty-five suicidal cases continuously in this institution and most of these are constantly on the alert for an opportunity to destroy themselves. Out of this number only one has succeeded in the accomplishment of her purpose. Besides these, there are about ten homicidal cases. In view of the overcrowded condition of this asylum, is it not fortunate that I have but one case of this kind to report?

EPILEPTIC PATIENTS.

On taking charge of this asylum I ascertained that all the epileptic patients were scattered indiscriminately through its various buildings without any special regard for their classification. Being thus miscellaneous distributed, it was exceedingly difficult to treat them for their specific disease in such a manner as to accomplish any decided results. To remedy this inconvenience and to facilitate the proper treatment, they were all taken from the various halls and placed in Pavilion F. It being more central and secluded from the river, and so located that the patients there domiciled could be more securely guarded and watched, both day and night, as well as supervised by the most experienced and efficient attendants, this pavilion was selected as the most available place for the purpose the institution afforded. As soon as possible after their transfer, these epileptic patients were divided into three separate classes, in order that they might have such dietetic and medicinal treatment and care, the symptoms of their disease might specially indicate.

In the first class were placed those cases, whether acute or chronic, having paroxysms at frequent intervals during the day or night. These to receive special attention and to be placed under constant dietetic and medicinal treatment. In the second class, those having a recurrence every week or ten days. The treatment for these to be less prompt, though daily remedies are to be applied during the continuance of the paroxysms. In the third class those cases of a mild form, which have become chronic, and whose epileptic fits occur not oftener than at intervals of three or four weeks. These last mentioned to receive specific treatment at, and immediately before, the time of the occurrence of the paroxysms.

This mode of treatment it is confidently expected will be productive of the best results when the plan has been thoroughly perfected. To fully complete this arrangement, it is requisite this pavilion should be protected by a suitable enclosure, sufficiently large to allow the patients ample room for healthy exercise.

Occasionally, an epileptic patient gives indications of a suicidal proclivity. Such cases require on the part of attendants an unusual degree of attention and vigilance.

As an instance of this I will mention the case of Mary Engleburg, who escaped from the retreat in October last, ran to the river and plunged in. She was observed by an engineer from the Work-house, who in his effort to save her life lost his own.

After her transfer to the Epileptic Pavilion, on the 21st of December, she made another attempt at suicide by drowning. Having at night clandestinely escaped from the building, she ran to the river, but was rescued by an attendant just as she was about to jump from the sea-wall into the river.

The name of the attendant preventing her making the fatal leap, was Bridget Kane, who had been specially detailed for duty that evening in the Epileptic Pavilion, during the temporary absence of the regular night nurse. It is due to Miss Kane that I should express my hearty commendation of her fidelity and fortitude.

TRANSFERS.

Through the energetic efforts of the President of your Honorable Board, for the purpose of lessening the number of patients, and relieving the institution somewhat of its surplus beyond its maximum capacity, an order was issued to remove twenty-five patients from the pavilions, who were harmless, quiet, and not requiring much treatment, to Hart's Island. This requirement has been fully complied with. On the last day of the year just closed seventy-one patients were transferred to the Homœopathic Hospital, Ward's Island, and it is the intention that others will follow when the arrangements are perfected for their reception at that hospital.

HOSPITAL HALL.

To this hall are sent all those patients requiring special care and treatment, those cases that, from the nature of their maladies, it is necessary to separate from the other patients, in order that they may receive that regimen and nursing their symptoms properly require. Two nurses of experience, and graduates from the Training School, have been detailed for duty in this hall, so that everything that can possibly be done, will be done for the relief of cases in their critical stages. Like the Epileptic Pavilion, the patients transferred to this hall can be much better cared for than if they were scattered through the various halls. They will be visited much oftener than they would likely be if not all in a hall together. Being thus concentrated, better facilities are afforded for watching their symptoms, and for their general comfort, and consequently the prospects of their recoveries are much more certain than if they were dispersed around in different halls, and there treated until all hope of their restoration to health is entirely gone, and then sent to an inadequate hospital ward, to languish for a few hours, and then die through want of the necessary facilities for their proper treatment.

TREATMENT.

The best hygienic treatment has been adopted for the patients that circumstances have afforded.

Special attention has been given to air, exercise, cleanliness, ventilation, regime, and the general comfort of the patients.

The excellent dietary table, adopted by your Honorable Board, which is hereto attached, has, as far as practicable, been at all times, strictly complied with.

In accordance with an established custom the patients were regaled with a sumptuous dinner on Christmas day. In regard to quantity and variety, as I am credibly informed, it far surpassed that of previous years.

There were two thousand pounds of poultry furnished for the occasion, consisting of chickens, ducks and turkeys. There was also supplied a barrel containing over thirty gallons of choice oysters. This unprecedented act of liberal generosity was duly appreciated by the recipients. On Christmas eve the halls were elegantly deco-

DIETARY SCALE.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday...	Coffee..... { Chlocoy..... Condensed Milk..... Sugar..... Water..... Potatoes..... Vegetables..... { Mush..... Molasses..... Bread, Butter..... 1 pint. 3-64 " 1-3 " 1-3 " 1 pint. 2 ozs. 1 oz. 1-3 "	Tea..... 1 pint. 1-3 ozs. 12 " 8 " 4 " 2 " 8 " 1 oz. 1-3 "	Tea..... Condensed Milk..... Sugar..... Dumetio Cake..... Bread, Butter..... 1-8 oz. 1-3 " 1-3 " 1 " 1-3 "
Thursday...	Coffee..... Rice..... Sugar Sauce, Sugar..... Bread, Butter..... 1 pint. 2 ozs. 1-2 oz. 1-3 "	Macaroni Soup, Maca- ronl..... Roast Beef..... Potatoes..... Vegetables..... Bread..... 1 pint. 2 ozs. 1-2 oz. 1-3 "	Tea..... Dried Fruit, stewed..... Or, Apple Butter..... Brown Bread..... Butter..... 1 pint. 1 oz. 2 ozs. 1-3 oz.
Friday...	Coffee..... Cornin..... Syrup..... Bread, Butter..... 1 pint. 2 ozs. 1 oz. 1-2 "	Fresh Fish..... Potatoes..... Vegetables..... Bread Pudding..... Hard Sauce { Sugar..... Bread..... 8 ozs. 8 " 4 " 1-2 oz. 1-2 "	Tea..... Molasses Cake..... Bread, Butter..... Hard Sauce..... 1 pint. 1 oz. 1-2 oz.
Saturday...	Coffee..... Oat Meal..... Milk..... Bread, Butter..... 1 pint. 2 ozs. 8 " 1-2 oz.	Mutton Pot Pie, Mutton..... Potatoes..... Vegetables..... Bread..... 12 ozs. 8 " 4 " 1-2 oz.	Tea..... Head Cheese..... Rye Bread..... Butter..... 1 pint. 1 oz. 1-2 oz.

1. Bread is allowed *ad libitum*.
2. The bone is included in the meat ration of 12 ounces.
3. Gabbas, Carrots, Parsnips, Leeks, Onions, Tomatoes, Beets, &c., are furnished as vegetables.
4. Diet for the sick: Milk; Beef Tea, Eggs, Cocoa, Sago, Farina, Rice, Chickens and Oysters are furnished for the sick on the order of the Medical Superintendent.
5. Sauce for the Fish, Flour, 15 pounds; Condensed Milk, 3 quarts; Butter, 6 pounds. This quantity is for 1,000 persons.
6. The Dietary Scale covers a period of two weeks for the purpose of affording greater variety than a weekly scale.

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rated with large Christmas trees, and suspended from the railings on each tier around the circle within the octagon, were beautiful spherical ornaments, in which were set rosettes of diverse colors, entwined in evergreens, the handiwork of the Matron, assisted by patients and attendants.

ATTENDANTS.

The duties of an attendant, though not arduous, are continuous and unremitting. The qualifications of a suitable female attendant are good physical health, bodily strength and vigor sufficient to manage refractory patients without injuring them, ordinary intelligence, reputable character, industrious and temperate habits, an amiable and sympathetic disposition, implicit obedience to orders, and a thorough training in all those duties required of a nurse of persons both sane and insane in a reputable hospital. Promptness, activity, and vigilance are also important requisites. An attendant wanting in any of these respects cannot be said to be a fully qualified attendant. They have under their charge persons involuntarily afflicted with mental disease, and at the same time subject to the like maladies to which the sane are liable.

Some insane patients are mentally afflicted to such an extent as to be unable to make known their wants or to reveal their sufferings. Attendants are often alone with patients, and have them the greater portion of the time under their sole supervision and control. The physicians of the asylum, in consequence of the number and variety of their professional duties, can generally only see patients at stated times. They give the attendants what they deem the requisite instructions in regard to each case under treatment, but they do not know as a matter of fact that these have been strictly complied with. They must depend in a great measure on the fidelity and capability of the attendant for the faithful execution of their directions. Should a physician have just cause to suspect an attendant of incompetency, or as unworthy of confidence, he may not be in the possession of such proof as will fairly sustain his well-founded suspicions. His professional duties in other departments of the institution will prevent his watching the suspected person with that close vigilance which is requisite to fully establish the reasonableness of his mistrust. No fixed standard has yet been adopted, as far as I have been able to ascertain, of the proper qualifications of an attendant at this asylum.

If a criterion of qualification is fixed, then every applicant for the situation of an attendant will be expected to come fully up to it in order to secure an appointment, and those who are now officiating in that capacity, who are wanting in any one of the qualifications required by this fixed standard, must either resign or be discharged.

An attendant well trained in every requisite necessary to attend sick sane patient, may find herself wholly inadequate to manage maniacal insane patient. Insanity is a bodily disease, and the raving maniac is laboring under a physical malady the same as a non sane patient with pneumonia, or any febrile ailment.

Unless she has the requisite qualification to manage and properly nurse insane patients in every form their disease may manifest itself, she is not, in this regard, up to the "proper standard."

It gives me great pleasure to bear witness that during my brief administration of the asylum all possible care has been taken to secure the services of competent and reliable attendants. We have been fortunate in securing the services of some of the graduates of the Training School for Nurses at Charity Hospital, and they have proved, by their efficiency, that they are the class of nurses desired and reflect great credit upon those who instructed them in the duties of their professional calling, as well as upon those, under whose practical judgment, it has been so successfully and reputably managed.

The opinion that nurses of a higher order of intelligence should be selected to fill our public hospitals, led to the establishment of the Training School for Nurses, and the result has shown that the project was no visionary scheme.

It is fair to assume, that a nurse well disciplined and thoroughly instructed under the tutelage of learned and experienced physician (*cæteris paribus*) is better qualified to properly administer to the wants of sick persons than one not having had these advantages. But, the benefit of thorough instruction in the proper treatment of any form of bodily disease, though an indispensable qualification, is not all that is required to constitute a good nurse.

If a nurse is fully conversant with all the duties that are required of her in caring for the sick, and has passed a creditable examination before a board of skilled medical examiners as to her proficiency in the various branches she has studied, and is of delicate health, of an irritable temper, inclined to insubordination, of questionable

habits or character, or of an unsympathizing nature, her services cannot be otherwise than unsatisfactory. Such an one will perform her responsible duties as an irksome task, and not as though she really commiserated the sufferings of the afflicted persons to whose necessities she is expected to administer.

She will not manifest that benevolent sympathy that characterizes the Good Shepherd, but the cold indifference of the selfish hireling, which is characteristic of those attendants whose incentive for accepting the situation is purely mercenary.

If the responsibilities of a nurse in attending upon the necessities of the sane are great, those in cases where the subjects of her ministrations are insane are infinitely greater. In the latter case the attendant has neither the confidence nor the co-operation of the patient, and frequently a disposition is manifested to oppose and resist such treatment as a sane person would willingly submit to. Reason and persuasion are of no avail, and delusions may so influence the patients that coercive measures must be resorted to in order to do anything for their relief. Instead of contributing in any way to their recovery, they frequently do those things which either counteract the effect of treatment or cause a relapse, the consequences of which frequently prove fatal.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have introduced many desirable innovations, but none more salutary than the establishment of a Training School for Nurses. This school not only is beneficial to the hospitals under their supervision, but it acts as a protection, measurably, to themselves, as the law of agency assumes that every act of the attendant, in the scope of her authority, is the act of the Board. The principal must answer for the acts of the agent, when the latter is acting as such. Is it not a mistaken economy to compensate a nurse below what is paid to servants doing housework in private families? A nurse who has spent her time in fitting herself for a calling to which she purposes to devote her *entire life*, should receive a remuneration for her services commensurate with the labor incident to graduation and the responsibility attending her position.

An unfaithful and incompetent nurse in a public institution may do an amount of harm that will seriously damage the reputation of the Superintendent, as well as involve the Commissioners in expensive and vexatious difficulties.

The School for Nurses being now established on a permanent basis, it is hoped that only such a class and character of females will be admitted as pupils whose social standing will give dignity and respectability to all its graduates, and raise their honorable calling to the high and reputable standard in the estimation of an enlightened community. Which, under judicious management, it will always be justly entitled to receive.

RESTRAINT.

There is a discordance of opinion existing among English and American specialists on the subject of mechanical restraint. It is one of professional judgment. Dr. Bucknill than whom, there is no greater authority among British *alienists*, on the care and treatment of the insane, seems to believe that any kind of mechanical restraint is unnecessary, and disapproves of the extent to which it has been exercised in this country.

The views entertained by this learned specialist would be received with a greater degree of favor in this country, providing a sufficient number and effective corps of attendants were employed, and the necessary expense attending their employment should be approved by those having control of the monetary affairs of American asylums for the insane. Until this shall be accomplished, a reasonable amount of restraint is rendered requisite in emergency cases in this country. The camisole, the muff, the strait-jacket, the restraining chain, and the crib bed, are the usual mechanical appliances resorted to in our institutions for the insane, in accordance with the directions of the superintendent, and to the extent that in his judgment the exigencies of the case may demand. To patients should be extended the largest liberty possible. No other restraint should be used than that which is induced by pressing necessity, and when all other available means have failed.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane, to which reference has already been made, at their meeting in Philadelphia in 1844, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this Convention that the employment of any and every the use of restraint is not sanctioned by the true interest of the insane."

This resolution expresses the prevailing opinion of American specialists on this point, and is fully endorsed by all our superintendents so far as my knowledge of them extends.

The Legislature of New York contemplated its exercise, and approved of its application, by inserting the following clause in our lunacy laws of 1874, which are now those in force.

These laws make it the duty of every superintendent of an insane asylum in this State, "to make entries from time to time of the mental state, bodily condition and medical treatment of such patient, together with THE FORMS OF RESTRAINT employed during the time such patient remains under his care."

In reply to a letter addressed to the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. John Ordronaux, regarding this clause in our lunacy statute above quoted, he says: "As to restraint it is sufficient to state what form is *habitually used* in the asylum, and *that* will be assumed whenever the words "in restraint" or "restrained" is entered opposite the patient's name. You do not need a special restraint book. You can enter the fact in the ordinary record book. Some asylums have a special restraint or damage book. But this is not indispensable. The entry may be made by any person authorized by you as your agent. It should state the date, form of restraint, or say, "restrained," and the length of time it lasted.

No particular form of restraint has been or is "*habitually used*" at this asylum. In extreme cases the camisole, muff, or restraint chair are generally used, and only for such time as is absolutely necessary. The mode in which "entries" were made heretofore of "the forms of restraint" was to rule a blank slip of paper, with spaces for the name of the patient, the date and number of hours the patient was restrained, the mode of restraint, and the name of the physician in charge of the hall. The entries were made by the attendant, and it was subsequently signed by the physician. These had never been transcribed upon the records, or entered in a more permanent form than as above stated.

In order to comply with the statute, and the direction of the Commissioner in Lunacy, every form of restraint resorted to at this asylum, with the reasons for it, are all entered upon the records of the institution, and for convenience and ready reference they are also written down on a bound restraint book, that has been prepared specially for that purpose.

Professor John Ordronaux, State Commissioner in Lunacy, I am happy to state, has made frequent visits to the asylum, and I am under great obligations to him for his kindly suggestions and valuable counsel.

GENERAL HEALTH OF THE PATIENTS.

During the year just closed, the physical health of the patients, aside from their cerebral affections, has been generally good. No contagious or epidemic disease has prevailed among them.

The sanitary improvements that have been made under the immediate supervision of the President of your Honorable Board, have, no doubt, contributed largely to the production of this desirable result.

The filling up of the pond in front of the lodge, and planting it with young forest trees, and of all the marshy ground at and around the pavilions, have in no small degree conduced toward removing deleterious miasmatic influences. The construction of a plank walk from the lodge to the retreat has proved highly beneficial to the attendants and patients in wet weather, and is an improvement that was much needed; as, after heavy or continuous rains, in consequence of the mud, it is exceedingly unpleasant to pass from the retreat to any of the other buildings.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The grape arbor was blown down during a recent nocturnal storm. From its frame work has since been built an octagon-shaped summer house near the cottage in which I now reside. Around it have been planted a portion of the vines of the former arbor; these in time will cover it with their foliage, thus making it much more desirable and inviting than the old one. New steam pipes have been put from the engine-house to main building, and those of the main building and retreat repaired. The walls, windows, pillars, wainscots, doors, surbases and sides of the circular stairway in the main building, together with portions of the other buildings, have all been repainted. The dispensary has also been thoroughly renovated, repaired and repainted. New roads have been made and existing ones graded, repaired and macadamized. A large quantity of garden vegetables have been cultivated, and the surplus distributed for the benefit of the inmates of other branches of the Department of Public Charities

and Correction. A new entrance to the enclosure around the retreat has been opened and a fence built to cut off communication between its engine-room and the rest of the building. The bath-rooms, water-closets, and the entries leading to them, have all been furnished with new floors, and most of the pavilions have undergone considerable repairs.

The attic story of the lodge, which has been used for drying clothes, could at a comparatively light expense be partitioned off, so as to make at least twelve separate sleeping rooms for attendants. The inconvenience to which they are subject in this regard could be obviated by this desired improvement.

An examination of the Matron's Report will show an amount of work done by the patients far exceeding that of previous years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are under obligations to the following named gentlemen of the press for gratuitous copies of their newspapers, regularly sent here, for the benefit of the patients: Robert Bonner, Esq., of the New York Ledger; Frank Leslie's illustrated papers; Rudolph Lexon, Esq., of the Belletristische Zeitung; Max Ellinger, of the Reformer and Jewish Times; and William Hermanspasm, Esq., of the Deutsches Volksblatt; George Kellock, Esq., Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, has also sent two copies of the New York Staats-Zeitung, for which, by the German patients, he is gratefully remembered.

Mrs. George Doyle has shown a tender regard for the patients, in distributing among them a number of books and periodicals, and a variety of handsome bouquets.

In the benevolent visitations of the ladies of the "Flower Charity," the patients at this institution were not forgotten.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Zetus Searle, the Rev. Father Chambaud, and the Rev. W. G. French have each held regular and separate religious services at this institution during the year just past. The services are all well attended. No better behavior than is exhibited at these devotional exercises can be witnessed in any other congregation anywhere in the country.

OFFICERS.

Mr. William Joroloman, Steward ; Mrs. Mary Goodwin and Mr. Theresa Byrne, Matrons ; Mr. A. Kelly, Carpenter ; Mr. John Norton, Night Watchman ; Mr. Barney Kiernan, Day Watchman ; Mr. James Netter, Engineer ; Mr. John Drew, Gardener ; Mr. Richard Reed, Supervisor of Roads and Walks ; Mr. Patrick Foy, Cook ; Mr. William McHugh, Fireman ; Miss Emily Glynn, Laundress ; and Miss Kate Glynn, Conductress, have each and all performed their several official duties with efficiency and fidelity. The Apothecary on duty when I took charge was suspended for improper conduct and subsequently discharged. Mr. Hugh Hagan has been appointed to fill the vacancy in this department, and has, thus far, given good satisfaction.

MEDICAL STAFF.

It affords me great pleasure to express my obligations to my medical assistants for the many important and essential services they have so cheerfully rendered me. There have been a few changes in the members of the staff since I took charge of this institution.

Dr. Thomas F. Franklin was appointed Assistant Physician, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Arnold. Dr. R. Kingston resigned on the 19th of December, with the understanding that he should continue to perform his duties until his successor should be regularly appointed.

The present staff consists of the following assistant physicians : Dr. Thomas F. Franklin, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, Dr. W. T. Newman, Dr. J. Bowen, and Dr. H. C. Everts.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgements and most sincere thanks for your uniform manifestations of kindness and encouragement in my humble efforts to beneficially minister to the wants of the patients under my charge. Trusting that the blessing of an overruling and beneficent Providence will ever attend our united and honest endeavors in this regard,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM W. STREW,

Medical Superintendent

TABLE I.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1877..	10	1349	1359
Admitted during the year.....	..	425	425
Total under treatment.....	10	1774	1784
Discharged, recovered.....	..	136	136
“ improved.....	..	60	60
“ unimproved.....	1	27	28
“ transferred do.....	..	91	91
“ improper subjects.....	..	4	4
Died.....	..	98	98
Total.....	1	416	417
Number of patients remaining Jan. 1, 1878..	9	1358	1367

TABLE II.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients January 1st, 1847.....	160	223	383
Admitted since to December 31st, 1877.....	5258	9252	14510
Total.....	5418	9475	14893
Discharged.....	3963	5915	9878
Died.....	1446	2202	3648
Remaining in Asylum December 31st, 1877..	9	1358	1367

TABLE III.

Ages of Patients at the Time of Admission.

	During 1877.	Since 1847, inclusive.		
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total
Under 20 years.....	18	289	579	8 68
Between 20 and 30 years.....	140	1661	3122	47 83
“ 30 “ 40 “	136	1661	2804	44 65
“ 40 “ 50 “	69	971	1587	25 58
“ 50 “ 60 “	33	423	660	10 83
“ 60 “ 70 “	13	173	285	4 58
“ 70 “ 80 “	9	27	110	1 37
“ 80 “ 90 “	3	1	23	24
“ 90 “ 100 “ .....	..	..	6	6
Unknown.....	4	52	76	1 28
Total.....	425	5258	9252	14510

TABLE IV.

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

DURING THE YEAR 1877.		Since 1847, inclusive.	DURING THE YEAR 1877.		Since 1847, inclusive.
Nativities.	Fe- males.	Males and Females.	Nativities.	Fe- males.	Males and Females.
United States.....	84	3,153	Brought forward....	423	14,4 15
Ireland.....	204	6,879	Russia.....	1	15
Germany.....	91	2,764	Isle of Malta.....	..	2
England.....	18	675	China.....	..	4
Canada.....	4	77	Portugal.....	..	10
Other British Provinces.	1	55	Bohemia.....	1	6
Scotland.....	2	228	Turkey.....	..	3
France.....	5	189	Chili.....	..	1
Sweden.....	2	41	East Indies.....	..	6
Norway.....	..	21	Mexico.....	..	2
Denmark.....	..	21	Panama.....	..	1
Holland.....	2	22	Buenos Ayres.....	..	1
Belgium.....	1	15	Africa.....	..	2
Spain.....	2	22	Columbia.....	..	1
Italy.....	1	37	At Sea.....	..	3
Switzerland.....	2	67	Unknown.....	..	33
Austria.....	1	28	South America.....	..	2
Wales.....	..	29	Australia.....	..	1
Poland.....	1	48	Tahiti.....	..	1
Hungary.....	2	11	Hayti.....	..	1
West Indies.....	..	33			
Carried forward....	423	14,415	Total.....	425	14,510

TABLE V.

Occupation of Patients Admitted in the year 1877.

wife.....	1	Brought forward.....	234
wives.....	2	Liquor Dealers' wives.....	3
daughters.....	2	Longshoremen's ".....	2
ger's wife.....	1	Longshoreman's daughter.....	1
s' daughters.....	2	Laundress.....	1
wives.....	2	Lawyer's wife.....	1
daughters.....	2	" daughter.....	1
s wife.....	1	Marblecutter's daughter.....	1
s' daughters.....	2	Masons' wives.....	3
lers' wives.....	2	" daughters.....	2
epers' wives.....	3	Minister's wife.....	1
eper's daughter.....	1	" daughter.....	1
n's wife.....	1	Machinists' wives.....	2
yers' daughters.....	2	" daughters.....	3
aker's daughter.....	1	Miller's daughter.....	1
's wife.....	1	Miner's wife.....	1
nith's wife.....	1	Merchants' wives.....	4
niths' daughters.....	2	" daughters.....	2
rs' wives.....	2	Moulders' wives.....	4
rs' wives.....	5	Moulder's daughter.....	1
daughters.....	3	Nightwatchmen's wives.....	2
's wife.....	1	No occupation.....	5
umakers' wives.....	2	Nurse.....	1
umaker's daughter.....	1	Painters' wives.....	2
nters' wives.....	11	Pedlars' ".....	4
daughters.....	9	" daughters.....	4
ctioner's wife.....	1	Pawnbroker's wife.....	1
er's daughters.....	3	Pianemaker's ".....	1
s wife.....	1	Plumber's ".....	1
s' wives.....	4	Politician's ".....	1
's daughter.....	1	Policemen's wives.....	2
rmakers' wives.....	2	" daughters.....	2
" daughters.....	2	Printers' wives.....	2
ductors' wives.....	2	Porters' ".....	5
chmen's ".....	3	Prostitutes.....	2
ective's wife.....	1	Shoemakers' wives.....	9
er's ".....	1	Shoemaker's daughter.....	1
er's ".....	1	Salesman's wife.....	1
ers' wives.....	2	Stonecutters' wives.....	2
" daughters.....	2	" daughters.....	2
iller's daughter.....	1	Shipbuilder's wife.....	1
uestics.....	23	Stableman's ".....	1
gmeer's wife.....	1	Storekeeper's daughter.....	1
mers' wives.....	6	Seamstresses.....	8
" daughters.....	33	Soldiers' wives.....	5
ut Dealers' wives.....	2	" daughters.....	2
" Dealer's daughter.....	1	Sailors' wives.....	9
erman's ".....	1	" daughters.....	2
cers' wives.....	3	Saloonkeeper's wives.....	4
er's daughter.....	1	Spinner's daughter.....	1
deners' wives.....	2	Sea Captain's daughter.....	1
deners' daughter.....	1	Silversmith's wife.....	1
ler's wives.....	2	Teacher.....	1
skkeepers.....	9	Teacher's wife.....	1
llers' wives.....	2	Tea Dealer's wife.....	1
ers' ".....	34	Tinker's ".....	1
daughters.....	23	Teamster's ".....	1
orward.....	234	Forward.....	360

TABLE V—*Continued.*

Brought forward.....	360	Brought forward.....	411
Trussmaker's wife.....	1	Waiters' wives.....	3
Tinsmith's ".....	1	Weavers' ".....	2
daughter.....	1	daughters.....	2
Truckmen's wives.....	3	Watchmen's wives.....	3
Tailors' ".....	18	Woodcarver's wife.....	1
daughters.....	2	Washerwomen.....	2
Unknown.....	25	Wheelwright's daughter.....	1
Forward.....	411	Total.....	425

TABLE VI

Civil Condition of Patients Admitted.

During the year 1877.		Since 1847, inclusive.		
Civil Condition.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	180	2192	4090	6282
Single.....	151	2735	3758	6493
Widowed.....	84	187	1205	1392
Divorced.....	....	....	2	2
Unknown.....	10	144	197	341
Total.....	425	5258	9252	14510

TABLE VII

Form of Insanity of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
Mania.....	122	Brought forward.....	347
chronic.....	22	Melancholia, epileptic.....	1
partial.....	15	chronic.....	1
puerperal.....	12	suicidal.....	1
alcoholic.....	16	of pregnancy.....	1
recurrens.....	12	Dementia.....	36
hysterical.....	5	senile.....	10
acute.....	6	epileptic.....	9
religious.....	3	primary.....	3
epileptic.....	24	alcoholic.....	2
suicidal.....	1	puerperal.....	1
of gestation.....	1	acute.....	1
Melancholia.....	101	subacute.....	1
puerperal.....	1	General paresis.....	6
acute.....	4	Imbecility.....	1
alcoholic.....	2	Improper subjects.....	4
Forward.....	347	Total.....	425

TABLE VIII.

Number of Attacks of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
First attack	220	Brought forward.....	292
Second "	46	Eighth attack.....	1
Third "	16	Eleventh "	1
Fourth "	6	Several attacks.....	14
Fifth "	2	Unknown "	113
Sixth "	2	Improper subjects.....	4
Forward.....	292	Total.....	425

TABLE IX.

Number of Admissions of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
First admission.....	337	Brought forward.....	421
Second "	53	Seventh "	1
Third "	15	Eighth "	1
Fourth "	9	Ninth "	1
Fifth "	5	Eleventh "	1
Sixth "	2	Total.....	425
Forward.....	421		

TABLE X.

Duration of Attack at the Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
Less than one week.....	7	Brought forward.....	227
" than one month	64	From five years to six years.....	3
From one month to two months.....	37	" six years to seven years.....	6
" two months to three months.....	18	" seven years to eight years.....	3
" three months to four months.....	14	" eight years to nine years.....	1
" four months to five months.....	6	" nine years to ten years.....	3
" five months to six months.....	7	" ten years to twenty years.....	6
" six months to one year.....	26	Several years.....	14
" one year to two years.....	21	Lifetime.....	2
" two years to three years.....	21	Unknown	156
" three years to four years.....	11	Improper subjects	4
" four years to five years.....	5	Total.....	425
Carried forward	227		

TABLE XI.

Term of Residence in the United States of Patients Admitted in the year 1877

	Females.		Females.
From one year to two years.....	2	Brought forward.....	2
“ two years to three years.....	4	From thirty years to forty years.....	
“ four years to five years.....	4	“ forty years to fifty years.....	
“ five years to ten years.....	75	“ seventy years to eighty years.....	
“ ten years to twenty years.....	111	Lifetime.....	
“ twenty years to thirty years....	96	Unknown.....	
Forward.....	292	Total.....	4

TABLE XII.

Profession of Religion of Patients Admitted.

During the year 1877.		Since 1847, inclusive.
	Females.	Males and Females.
Catholic.....	248	7880
Protestant.....	125	5596
Hebrew.....	29	552
Heathen.....	..	4
Mohammedan.....	..	1
Unknown.....	21	462
None.....	2	15
Total.....	425	14510

TABLE XIII.

Education of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.
Education, good.....	63
“ fair.....	94
“ reading and writing.....	114
“ reading only.....	26
“ none.....	76
Unknown.....	52
Total.....	425

TABLE XIV.

Physical Condition of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.
.....	189
.....	143
.....	89
proper subjects.....	4
Total.....	425

TABLE XV.

Habits of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.
Temperate.....	285
Intemperate.....	80
Unknown.....	60
Total.....	425

TABLE XVI.

Color of the Hair of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
Brown.....	158	Brought forward.....	329
Dark brown.....	44	Dark.....	16
Light ".....	37	Gray.....	56
Auburn.....	2	Light.....	9
Brown and gray.....	19	Red.....	11
Dark " ".....	16	White.....	4
Black.....	53	Total.....	425
Forward.....	329		

TABLE XVII.

Color of the Eyes of Patients Admitted during the year 1877.

	Females.		Females.
Brown.....	96	Brought forward.....	390
Blue.....	165	Hazel.....	24
Black.....	22	Dark.....	8
Gray.....	107	Blind.....	3
Forward.....	390	Total.....	425

TABLE XVIII.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for each Month during the year 1877

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.
January.....	31	..	13	13	8
February.....	28	..	6	6	8
March.....	51	..	17	17	8
April.....	48	..	18	18	12
May.....	52	1	22	23	11
June.....	40	..	62	62	7
July.....	33	..	43	43	11
August.....	28	..	16	16	4
September.....	26	..	15	15	7
October.....	35	..	41	41	6
November.....	28	..	25	25	9
December.....	25	..	40	40	7
Total.....	425	1	318	319	98

TABLE XIX.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths since the year 1847, for each month.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	354	729	1083	415	315	730	111	140	251
February.....	333	625	958	258	352	610	103	129	232
March.....	420	752	1172	286	417	703	111	160	271
April.....	433	838	1271	252	448	700	103	188	291
May.....	566	1005	1571	323	546	869	100	195	295
June.....	557	934	1491	405	568	973	95	179	274
July.....	471	860	1331	297	568	865	165	285	450
August.....	470	826	1296	314	472	786	162	177	339
September.....	485	688	1173	307	559	866	118	173	291
October.....	414	710	1124	362	579	941	133	168	301
November.....	373	634	1007	263	519	782	135	136	271
December.....	382	651	1033	481	572	1053	110	132	242
Total.....	5258	9252	14510	3963	5915	9878	1446	2202	3648

TABLE XX.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for each year since 1847.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1847	201	195	396	133	129	262	79	74	153
1848	246	245	491	165	137	302	54	62	116
1849	229	230	459	145	138	283	85	127	212
1850	195	196	391	138	113	251	43	34	77
1851	216	225	441	146	162	308	37	43	80
1852	241	254	495	178	177	355	70	60	130
1853	226	261	487	164	193	357	56	59	115
1854	224	262	486	131	152	283	80	110	190
1855	163	208	371	113	140	253	57	43	100
1856	149	217	366	103	173	276	32	34	66
1857	130	196	326	94	127	221	37	38	75
1858	129	226	355	81	154	235	30	62	92
1859	166	223	389	107	140	247	41	45	86
1860	161	240	401	91	149	240	56	62	118
1861	149	239	388	92	124	216	54	67	121
1862	133	209	342	104	177	281	52	47	99
1863	123	219	342	75	148	223	68	49	117
1864	149	217	366	91	176	267	59	52	111
1865	208	317	525	180	241	421	66	61	127
1866	247	347	594	147	229	376	64	125	189
1867	305	369	674	176	226	402	59	63	122
1868	319	349	688	205	205	410	68	67	135
1869	298	362	680	178	234	412	59	64	122
1870	297	411	708	196	257	453	59	73	132
1871	342	376	718	383	237	620	75	96	171
1872	11	414	425	296	219	515	4	92	96
1873	1	465	466	32	293	325	2	108	110
1874	..	445	445	1	263	264	..	93	93
1875	..	412	412	17	229	246	..	98	98
1876	..	478	478	..	255	255	..	97	97
1877	..	425	425	1	318	319	..	98	98
Total.....	5,258	9,252	14,510	3,963	5,915	9,878	1,446	2,202	3,648

TABLE XXI

Form of Insanity of Patients Discharged.

DURING THE YEAR 1877.	FEMALES.					SINCE 1847, INCLUSIVE.			To
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Males and Fem.
			Males.	Females.					
Mania	51	16	..	23	90	2875	808	379	4
" partial.....	1	6	..	9	16	1111	633	195	1
" puerperal.....	12	..	..	1	13	281	39	18	
" recurrent.....	5	..	..	..	5	168	32	8	
" chronic.....	..	8	1	42	51	8	91	480	
" epileptic.....	4	5	..	2	11	41	73	41	
" alcoholic.....	12	..	..	..	12	416	13	2	
" acute.....	2	..	..	1	3	24	7	10	
" hysterical.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
" of lactation.....	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
" of gestation.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Dementia.....	1	4	..	20	25	113	285	282	
" epileptic.....	..	1	..	3	4	3	3	66	
" senile.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	35	
" primary.....	2	..	..	..	2	41	19	5	
" alcoholic.....	1	..	..	..	1	15	2	1	
" paralytic.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
" acute.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	
" puerperal.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Melancholia.....	39	20	..	14	73	431	267	162	
" puerperal.....	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	
" of lactation.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" acute.....	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	
" alcoholic.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
" epileptic.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Imbecility.....	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	22	
Mania, moral.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	2	
" suicidal.....	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	
" homicidal.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" idiotic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Dipsomania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Typhomania.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	
Nymphomania.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erotomania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Hypochondriasis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Paresis, general.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	58	
Idiocy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Epilepsia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Improper subjects.....	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	180	
Febrile delirium.....	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	
Total.....	136	60	1	122	319	5604	2303	1971	91

TABLE XXII.

Term of Residence of Patients Discharged

	DURING THE YEAR 1877.				DURING THE YEAR 1878.			
	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Deaths.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Deaths.
Under three months	37	10	10	37	1501	504		
Three months to six months	14	21	10	75	1160	503		
From six months to twelve "	39	13	8	60	1010	500		
Over a year to three years	14	10	25	49	304	506		
Three years to six "	2	1	7	74	00	116		
Over six years to twelve "			39	11	00	51		
Over twelve years to eighteen "			1	1				
Total	126	55	91	267	3975	1670	557	617

TABLE XXIII.

Term of Residence of Patients Discharged

Under three months	1501	504		
Three months to six months	1160	503		
From six months to twelve "	1010	500		
Over a year to three years	304	506		
Three years to six "	00	116		
Over six years to twelve "	00	51		
Over twelve years to eighteen "				
Total	3975	1670	557	617

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing and Bedding Made at the New York City Lun
during the year 1877.*

Gingham Dresses.....	1700	Brought forward..
Denim Dresses.....	1100	Pillow Cases.....
Petticoats.....	1756	Bed Ticks.....
Muslin Chemises.....	3100	Pillow Ticks.....
Canton Flannel Chemises ..	1000	Burlaps Comfortables..
Red Flannel Chemises.....	100	Roller Towels.....
Red Flannel Drawers.....	100	Hand Towels.....
Canton Flannel Drawers....	700	Shrouds.....
Pairs of Stockings knitted....	1511	Made for other Instituti
Men's Shirts.....	68	Ward's Island.....
Sheets.....	3500	
		Total.....
Forward.....	14635	

MATRON'S REPORT

*Of Clothing and Bedding Repaired at the New York City Lun
during the year 1877.*

Dresses.....	2800	Brought forward..
Petticoats.....	1600	Pants.....
Chemises.....	3000	Jackets.....
Canton Chemises.....	500	Sheets.....
Canton Drawers.....	350	Pillow Cases.....
Night Gowns.....	40	Bed Ticks.....
Stockings footed.....	1200	Blankets.....
Socks footed.....	25	Spreads.....
Canvass Dresses.....	50	Pillow Ticks.....
Camisoles.....	60	
		Total.....
Forward.....	9625	



N. Y. CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President of the Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report for the year 1877 of the Institution under my charge.

The appended tables give in a concise form the details of the movements of patients, the results of their treatment, and the cost of their support during the year.

Table A requires a word of explanation to prevent misconception regarding the large numbers placed under the heads of "Readmissions" and "Discharges." These do not actually represent the numbers admitted from the city and discharged thereto, but include many received from and transferred to other Institutions of the Department. Thus among the discharges are comprised 135 patients transferred to Randall's Island. Twenty-eight patients also have been received from asylums without the Department—the Bloomingdale and Willard Asylums, and that of the Emigration Department among the number. Leaving such patients aside, the number of admissions is still greater than during any other single year in the history of the asylum. The number 128 stated under the head "Readmissions," is principally made up of patients who had, to relieve the overcrowding of the building, been transferred to other Institutions, and who were, as the accommodations were enlarged, returned to the asylum. The number of deaths, 126, is smaller in proportion either to the number of admissions, or the entire number under treatment, than in any previous year.

Table B shows the ages at the date of admission of all the patients received. As compared with those of former years it shows a remarkable increase in the very young, and an increase among those

advanced in years, less remarkable inasmuch as it is largely accounted for by the readmission of old men, who at the time of their first admission were much younger.

Table C shows the civil condition of those admitted, and the only point of special interest in it is the relative increase of unmarried men among the subjects of general paresis.

In Table D the nationalities of the patients are shown, and natives of this country, from supplying the largest number of admissions last year, fall this year to the second place. The proportion of Germans is considerably increased, and apart from showing their customary tendency toward the depressed or melancholic form of the disease, they display also a notably increased percentage of cases of general paresis.

Table E, illustrating the form of religion professed by patients admitted, is undeterminative, presenting only such slight contrasts to former similar tables as are accounted for by fluctuations in predominating nationalities.

Tables F and H may be taken together as exemplifying the fact that there is an increasing proportion of admissions of patients belonging to the better social classes. The average degree of education is considerably higher than in former years, and occupations implying greater intelligence and a higher degree of skill are more largely represented. It would probably be unsafe, however, to deduce from these facts the conclusion that insanity is increasing in these grades relatively. It is more likely that they indicate the sympathy of these classes in the general depression of business and industries, and their necessity of falling back upon public institutions and public aid for relief, which in more prosperous periods their own earnings and savings were adequate to supply.

In Table G the habits of the patients admitted are epitomized, and the conclusions of similar tables for former years are borne out. Patients giving a history of habitual intemperance predominate. At the same time there is an increase of the abstinent, proportionate to, and doubtless dependent upon, the same causes as the increase of which I have spoken in the preceding paragraph.

In Table I, statistics bearing upon the question of the hereditary transmission of insanity are tabulated. Information has been obtained in the cases of 279 patients who died or were discharged in

the course of the year, and in 182, or 65 per cent., indications of hereditary taint of some kind, influencing the determination of the disease, were discovered. The completion of this year's table makes a total of 944 cases in which investigation has been made, and information either affirmative or negative obtained, during the period of my connection with the asylum. The results have been each year more conclusive as to the potency of hereditary taint or defect in the production of insanity. It must be remembered, too, that the negative evidence recorded is entitled to considerably less weight than the positive. No doubt in many cases which are classed as uninfluenced by inherited predisposition, such predisposition might be established could more thorough investigation and information be had, the denial of its existence coming from ignorance of family history, or desire of concealment on the part of relatives.

Table K indicates the condition as regards the progress of their disease of patients discharged from the asylum during the year, the large proportion of those rated as "improved" or "unimproved" being accounted for by the fact that those transferred to other institutions were still insane, and most of them incurably so. It will be seen that of those who recovered and were so discharged, a large majority were cases of acute melancholia. They were in the main mechanics and laboring men thrown out of work, suffering from want of food, and often from what in men of that class commonly accompanies it—excess of drink—and whom the regular life and sufficient meals of the asylum soon restored. The number of patients rated as "not insane" in this table is smaller than in former years, as it is also of those included in the table of deaths. It is made up about equally of drunkards whose symptoms were thought to indicate insanity, and of Penitentiary prisoners who feigned the disease with a view to secure more comfortable quarters, with the contingent possibility of escaping. The marked diminution in the number of mistaken commitments during the past year is at once gratifying to myself and creditable to the gentlemen who now conduct the examinations of the alleged insane in the other institutions of your department, prior to their transfer here.

The causes leading to death, as well as the form of insanity assumed in the patients dying within the year, are detailed in Table L. The number of deaths from phthisis, which ordinarily heads the list, is this year nearly equalled by those from uncomplicated general paresis. The total of deaths of patients suffering from this form of insanity,

whether complicated or uncomplicated, is considerably in excess last year, and taken in conjunction with a proportionate increase in the number of the patients admitted displaying its characteristic gives strong evidence of the uniformity and rapidity with which it is extending. Diseases of the nervous system, as a class, appear to be the active causes of death in increasing proportion. The number of deaths from traumatic causes is sensibly and satisfactorily decreased there having been but one suicide during the year.

Table M completes the series, and shows the gross cost of conducting the Institution during the year, as also the cost of support of each patient. The rate of the latter varies but a fraction from that of last year, and has indeed shown but a scarcely appreciable variation for the past four years. The improvements which have been effected in the condition of the patients, and in the food and clothing and comforts provided for them, must therefore have been offset by diminution in the price of supplies, and by greater care and economy in their consumption.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Many things have been done in the course of the year to add to the comfort of the patients. The clothing furnished for their use is better, more complete, and more abundant than at any time since my connection with the Institution. So with the bedding, and with numerous articles of ward furniture. Comfortable chairs and settees are gradually taking the place of uncomfortable benches, and means of amusement are being multiplied.

Advantage has been taken of the emptying for a time of some apartments by the transfer of patients, to renovate and paint the several wards, and nearly half of those in the building are now completed at a great gain both in appearance and healthfulness.

The use of the exercise yards enclosed last year has been continued and has proved so beneficial that the enclosure of two others has been commenced. Their completion will enable us to preserve, in some measure, the separation of the different classes of the patient that obtains within the building, protect the weaker from danger at the hands of the more violent, and permit each patient to go out in fine weather both morning and afternoon, instead of, as now, only one or other of the two. As it is, however, upon one day during the summer 690 patients, out of a total of 731, were taken out, and the average in pleasant weather has not been very much below this.

CLINICS.

The most important event of the year, at least in the more strictly medical phase of the asylum's history, has been the opening of its wards for the purpose of affording to students and practitioners the opportunity of obtaining practical knowledge of the evidences of insanity. So far as is known, this had not previously been done in any asylum in the country; so that the distinction will belong to this of having inaugurated an improvement which cannot fail in the future to be recognized as of conspicuous importance.

Early in my connection with the asylum I became convinced, not only that there was need for familiarizing general practitioners with the manifestations of insanity by their actual observation, but also that there was no practical obstacle to the filling of that need. The certificates of commitment received from day to day with patients, gave constant evidence of want of familiarity with cases of insanity; and the list of symptoms enumerated in them, when contrasted with those presented by the patients, exhibited often failure of appreciation at once of their number and of their true significance.

Preliminary steps toward the filling of this blank in medical education consisted in the occasional taking to the city, and presentation at one or other of the colleges there, of a few patients from the asylum. In this way Professors John P. Gray, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Wm. A. Hammond, of the Medical Department of the New York University, from time to time, for the three years past, illustrated their lectures upon the subject. My own lectures, at the last-named institution, were similarly illustrated; and during the past spring about one hundred patients were taken to the city, presented before the classes, and returned to the asylum without any accident or untoward result whatever.

But, sensible as was this improvement upon the giving of mere didactic lectures, there were many elements which contributed to prevent its being completely satisfactory. A proper consideration for the comfort and safety of the patients, and a proper deference to possible objections upon the part of their relatives, narrowed very much the choice of those to be taken, and in all cases only the quieter and more modified forms of the disease could be presented. Again, the influences of the unaccustomed trip to the city, and ap-

pearance among unfamiliar surroundings, disturbed the ordinary course of symptoms and affected their illustration.

Accordingly, last spring, your Board was solicited to permit the giving of a series of clinics within the walls of the asylum itself, my own recommendation in the matter being kindly supported by those of the State Commissioner in Lunacy and the Professors of Nervous Diseases in the principal medical colleges of the city. I subjoin the communications addressed to your Board, and upon which your action was based :—

“WARD’S ISLAND, May 29, 1877.

“HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *President, &c.*

“DEAR SIR.—In accordance with the suggestion of several gentlemen connected with the Medical Colleges of this city, I would respectfully ask permission of your Board to give a series of Clinical Lectures upon Insanity in this Asylum.

“The views of physicians as to the propriety of such lectures, and the experience and reasons upon which such views are based, will be indicated to you by the accompanying letters from the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and the Professors of Nervous Diseases in the three principal Medical Colleges of this city.

“Much of the public distrust of Institutions for the care of the Insane, which is from time to time manifested, arises from the belief that the confinement of sane persons within their walls is not only a possibility, but in reality a matter of common occurrence. That this belief is in a great degree a mistaken one there can be no doubt, but if such improper commitments ever do occur, the fault must in the first place lie with the general practitioners upon whom, under the Statutes, the responsibility of examination and diagnosis rest. The true way, then, to lessen the danger of mistaken commitments, is to educate physicians in the diagnosis of Insanity, and this can only properly be done by the exhibition to them of actual cases of the disease.

“For any theoretical objections that may be urged against such clinics, upon the ground of ill-effect upon the patients, the practical answer is ready, that in Europe they are commonly and constantly held without any such ill effects being observed, and that, on the contrary, the recorded opinion of eminent alienists is, that the practice is actually beneficial to the patients concerned. In this country, while, so far as I am informed, no asylum has yet been opened for the purpose of such lectures as I now recommend, still patients have been taken from asylums to the different colleges, and always, at least without detriment, if not, indeed, with positive benefit to themselves.

“Very respectfully,

“A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,

“*Medical Superintendent.*”

" *From* PROFESSOR JOHN ORDRONAU, *State Commissioner in Lunacy.*

" OFFICE OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER IN LUNACY, }
 " ROSLYN, QUEEN'S CO., May 26, 1877. }

" *To the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, of the County of New York:*

" GENTLEMEN.—The opportunities offered to medical students in New York of clinical instruction in the Department of Insanity are so few and infrequent, that I believe that you would render a great service to the profession of medicine, and indirectly to the public, if you would permit regular clinics to be held in the Lunatic Asylums on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, by the Superintendents of those Institutions.

" I would further suggest that you allow these gentlemen to arrange the days when, the hours at which, and the number of pupils to be admitted at each clinic, so as not to embarrass the discipline of their Institutions.

" Very respectfully,

" JOHN ORDRONAU."

" *From* WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., *Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Medical Department, University of the City of New York.*

" 43 WEST 54TH STREET, N. Y., May 26, 1877.

" DEAR SIR.—The propriety of opening Ward's Island Hospital to clinical instruction is so obvious to the medical mind, that it scarcely seems necessary to ask the enlightened consideration of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the subject.

" Such an act on their part could not fail to enhance still more the position of New York as a centre of medical instruction.

" In England, and on the continent of Europe, clinical instruction in diseases of the mind is given with great advantage to the student, and without detriment to the patient. There is no doubt that, under proper regulations, a like result can be obtained here.

" With great respect, I am, yours sincerely,

" WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

" HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *President.*"

" *From* E. G. JANEWAY, M. D., *Professor of Nervous Diseases, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.*

" *To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

" GENTLEMEN.—Believing that Clinical Lectures on Insanity in the Lunatic Asylums would be conducive to a better education of physicians, allow me to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. It will allow students to see cases of this variety of disease, and without detriment to the patient. The medical officers of these institutions would prevent any harm resulting from this not untried method of instructing medical men. Their advantage to the public would lie in the greater diagnostic acumen of physicians, and the consequently diminished risk of mistakes in this most sad class of diseases.

" Very respectfully,

" E. G. JANEWAY."

" *From E. C. SEGUIN, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, College of Physicians and Surgeons.*

" NEW YORK, May 28, 1877.

" *To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

" GENTLEMEN.—I take pleasure in recommending that Dr. Macdonald's plan for the giving of clinical instruction in the Insane Asylum be adopted. In my opinion, the want of such clinical teaching of insanity is one of the few blanks in our medical education. In Europe, such instruction is now given in connection with every university; and it is the unanimous testimony of those who have taught in this manner that patients are not injured by being considerably shown to limited classes of advanced students or practitioners.

" Yours, very respectfully,

" E. C. SEGUIN, M. D."

In accordance with these recommendations your Board, on the 31st May, 1877, adopted a resolution authorizing me to give four clinics in the asylum during the month of June as a test, and extending admission thereto to the medical practitioners and students of the city. The attendance averaged about eighty gentlemen, including a considerable proportion of practitioners, and over two hundred patients were exhibited to them without any accident or appreciable injurious effect.

The results of these experiments, both within and without the asylum, have been such as to fully vindicate the liberal and enlightened policy which led your Board to sanction the innovation, and have, I trust, established its propriety and usefulness above all future questioning.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGIST.

In accordance with the recommendations of former reports a Special Pathologist has been appointed during the year in the person of Dr. Andrew R. Robinson, a gentleman qualified by his studies in this country and abroad for the position.

The late date of Dr. Robinson's appointment, and the length of time necessary for the proper preparation of brain substance for microscopical examination, prevent a full contribution to this year's report, and the observations already made are therefore withheld until they can be presented in a more complete and extended form.

OVERCROWDING.

The overcrowding of the building, of which I have spoken in former reports, has so far continued and increased during the year that it has been necessary, from time to time, to adopt temporary measures for its relief. These have consisted in the removal in the month of March of 85 patients to an unoccupied building on Randall's Island, whither also an additional draft of 50 was sent in October. Notwithstanding this relief the building became again so crowded before the close of the year that further relief became imperative, and at this juncture the loan of a building belonging to the Department of Emigration, but for some time unused, has been obtained. To it 150 patients from the main building have within the past few days been transferred, and their number augmented by the return of 70 patients previously sent to the Homœopathic Hospital. The remainder of the insane patients now in the latter hospital, 80 in number, will be transferred also in the course of a few days, and upon the completion of some necessary repairs the Annex (as the borrowed building has been named) will then contain 300 patients.

In the meantime measures have been taken to provide a more permanent relief for the overcrowding by the addition of a new wing to the present main structure. Ground for this purpose was broken on the 27th of August, and work has since been continued by inmate labor, patients in the Asylum and convicts from the Penitentiary and Work-house contributing.

The plans for this wing have been adopted after consultation between the members of your Board, Dr. Ordronaux, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Mr. Dunn, the Architect, and myself. While reproducing the exterior appearance of the present structure, and therefore conforming necessarily to a considerable extent to its general interior arrangement, it has been sought to avoid, as far as possible, errors of plan and construction which render the wards at present in use inconvenient and insecure. It is estimated that the new wing will afford accommodation for about 225 patients. Before its completion can reasonably be looked for (even if the more rapid progress of contract work be substituted for the present slow method), this number will likely have been gained in the ordinary course of increasing admissions; and it will therefore only be available to accommodate the accessions to the population without relieving the

overcrowding from which the building still suffers, and without rendering it possible to recall the patients sent out to other and temporary quarters.

In view of these facts, I would respectfully urge upon your Board the propriety of commencing the erection of a corresponding wing upon the other side of the building forthwith. Such a wing is needed to preserve the symmetry of the building and complete the original plan; work could proceed upon both at the same time with economy in the purchase of material and the expenditure of labor; the season of confusion and discomfort incidental to building would be curtailed, and the additional accommodations would come none too soon.

Making allowances for transfer and re-transfer between the different institutions, the actual accession during the year to the number of insane males under the care of your department has been 160. Similar, and indeed proportionately greater accessions must be looked for in the course of the coming two years, and it will be readily seen that the increase of accommodation will not keep pace with this net gain unless my recommendation be followed. Otherwise there will be the danger that arrangements which have been made only to inadequately fill a temporary and pressing emergency, may come with time and use to be regarded as permanent and sufficing. This would be extremely unfortunate, for the buildings now temporarily occupied, and especially the Emigration Annex, are in many ways unsuited for the occupancy of the insane. The latter consists of three large rooms, in each of which 100 patients have to be placed, heated by stoves, and containing other elements of danger, apart from the association of so many patients, which is in itself sufficient to excite grave apprehension. Indeed, the makeshifts by which a certain number of patients have been taken out of the building, altogether fail of bringing relief in the very way in which it is most imperatively needed, namely, in the provision of single rooms for violent and dangerous patients, and such relief must be waited for until the completion of the new wing. In the meantime, while the number of the insane is rapidly increasing, the conveniences for their separation and protection are diminishing, and the dangers arising from their association in common dormitories are correspondingly growing. This is likely to be again the case shortly after the completion of the new wing, if but one be completed, and hence my recommendation that the other be also proceeded with.

ATTENDANTS.

In the enumeration upon which I have ventured in former reports of the defects and deficiencies which, in my judgment, marred the efficiency of the asylum, a conspicuous place has been assigned to those depending upon the number and character of the attendants employed. It is, therefore, with no little pleasure that I now record a very decided improvement in this regard.

My complaint was in the main that the ratio of attendants to patients was much smaller than was consistent with the proper care of the latter, and that, from inadequacy of remuneration and want of necessary care in selection, the personal character and fitness of those appointed was not just what it should be.

In neither respect do I now claim that the defect has been fully remedied, but only that much has been done in that direction—as much perhaps as, under limitations imposed upon your Board by other hands than your own, has been possible.

On the 1st of January, 1877, the number of attendants upon duty was forty. During the year this number has been increased to forty-nine. To be sure, the absolute is greater than the relative increase (and the latter is the one upon which conclusions should be based) for the number of patients has grown also, and therefore the proportion of attendants to patients has not been so greatly increased as would at first sight appear. However, we have now one attendant to every sixteen patients, as against one to seventeen at the beginning of the year. This increase has rendered it possible to detail more attendants for out-door work, and thus increase the number of patients so employed, and it has permitted the placing of an attendant upon night duty in the ward occupied by suicidal patients. Of course the number should be still further increased until the ratio of one attendant to every ten patients is approximated.

As yet it has been impossible for your Board to take the important step toward an improvement in the personnel of the staff of attendants which an increase of the wages allowed them would constitute. But it is hoped that a more intimate practical acquaintance upon the part of the members of the Board of Apportionment with the working of the institution, and a consequent more intelligent appreciation of its merits and requirements, may lead to the placing at your disposal of a sum sufficient to justify this reform.

Lacking this means to the desired end, it has been approached far as might be by a more careful scrutiny of the qualifications applicants for appointment, and a more general rejection of those who showed appreciable elements of unfitness. A glance at the number and causes of dismissals of attendants during the past year will show at once that there must have been some improvement in the general tone of the men serving.

Not only is the gross number of dismissals less than in either of the two preceding years, but the misconduct which led to the dismissals was less aggravated. For instance, intoxication was the offence of but 8 in 1877, while it caused 13 dismissals in 1876, and 15 in 1875. So with the gravest offence to my thinking possible—striking a patient—5 were dismissed for that cause in 1875, 6 in 1876, and but 1 in 1877. In the latter instance, under the standing order of your Board, the arrest of the offending attendant was procured, and followed by his sentence to the Penitentiary for a term of one year. Of course it is not claimed that this is an entirely satisfactory showing, but it gives unmistakable evidence of progress and reasonable hope of better things in the future.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

The number of changes in the Assistant Staff of the Asylum which must be looked for as long as its members receive no remuneration, has occurred during the year.

Dr. Wickes Washburn is the only assistant upon duty at the date of my last report who retains his connection with the asylum. Dr. William C. Haven resigned in March to enter private practice, and was succeeded by Dr. T. J. Naylor, who in turn resigned in August to accept a position as assistant in Sanford Hall, at Flushing. Dr. John J. Neville resigned in the beginning of October, to take up the practice of his profession in the city. Dr. Leonard J. Pitkin was appointed at the end of November, and the other vacancy remains unfilled. For a considerable portion of the year, therefore, I have lacked the services of one assistant, and for a period of about two months of two.

To all the gentlemen mentioned credit is due for faithful and intelligent performance of the duties devolving upon them.

I would respectfully renew my former recommendation that at least one salaried assistant be appointed. As it is, during my own

necessary absences from the building, I have no one to whom I can properly and safely delegate my duties, their performance by the paid officer next in rank—the steward—being necessarily both inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The regular chaplains of the department, Fathers Duranquet and Archard, of the Catholic, and the Rev. Marinus Willett, of the Protestant faith, have continued their pulpit and bedside ministrations.

There is a difficulty in the way of a regular and satisfactory performance of Protestant service which I would beg leave to bring to your notice, in the hope that you may find it possible to remedy it.

Mr. Willett, the official chaplain, has charge also of other institutions in the department, and so divides his time that the regular service is given here upon Thursday, instead of Sunday afternoon. This is objectionable in many ways. The number of patients who can attend is smaller than it would otherwise be, exercise and work are interfered with, and attendants are taken from their wards at a time when they can ill be spared. Then, on Sunday, when the patients might go to church in large numbers, and ought to do so, very often the opportunity is not afforded them; and when services are held they are conducted irregularly, by volunteer clergymen, inexperienced in speaking to the insane, and often injudicious in the topics which they select, and in their manner of presenting them.

I would earnestly request your Board to make such arrangements as will ensure a regular Sunday service, at a stated hour, by an efficient chaplain, and so render it possible to at once dispense with the services of volunteer missionaries and with inconvenient assemblages.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express my appreciation of the efforts which have been made by the gentlemen of your Board during the past year to improve the condition of the asylum, and enhance the comfort and welfare of its inmates. Although cramped by insufficient financial resources, and hampered in other ways, a more ample response than I had looked for has always met my appeals to you. Personally, as well as officially, I am indebted to you for courtesies and kindnesses for which I desire to express my acknowledgements.

Very respectfully yours,

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE A,

Showing General Movement of the Population.

Remaining January 1st, 1877.....	681
Admitted during year ending December 31st, 1877.....	366
Readmitted " " " "	128
	<hr/> 494
Total under treatment.....	1,175
Discharged.....	273
Died.....	126
	<hr/> 399
Remaining in Asylum December 31st, 1877.....	776

TABLE B,

Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

YEARS.	MANIA.				MELAN- CHOLIA.		DEMENTIA		AMENTIA.		Paresis General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Subacute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
10 to 15 years.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	8
15 " 20 "	4	1	2	2	7	1	7	2	1	2	..	3	32
20 " 25 "	3	..	6	..	13	2	12	7	1	2	5	2	53
25 " 30 "	4	..	7	1	25	5	4	15	1	2	9	..	74
30 " 35 "	6	..	16	4	11	2	1	16	..	1	2	2	82
35 " 40 "	2	..	11	1	26	6	..	24	..	..	24	..	95
40 " 45 "	1	..	8	..	16	2	..	12	..	..	12	2	53
45 " 50 "	2	..	20	..	4	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	48
50 " 60 "	1	..	1	..	5	3	..	4	..	..	15	..	29
60 " 70 " .....	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	12	..	..	2	..	20
70 " 80 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Unknown.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Total.....	25	1	80	8	109	24	27	110	3	7	99	1	494

TABLE C,
Showing the Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Unknown.	Total.
Mania, acute	10	2	12	1	25
“ subacute.....	..	..	1	..	1
“ chronic	38	6	33	3	80
“ recurrent	4	1	3	..	8
Melancholia, acute	43	8	46	2	99
“ chronic	13	2	9	..	24
Dementia, primary	4	2	20	1	27
“ secondary	38	14	50	8	110
Amentia, idiocy.....	..	..	3	..	3
“ imbecility.....	..	..	7	..	7
Paresia, general	47	6	43	4	99
Not Insane	4	2	5	..	11
Total	201	43	231	19	494

TABLE D,
Showing the Nativities of those Admitted.

	MANIA.				MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA		AMENTIA.		Paresia, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Subacute.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Austria.....	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	5	..	13
Canada.....	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	8
Cuba.....	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
England.....	3	6	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	4	..	22
France.....	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Germany.....	3	13	..	..	28	5	4	22	1	..	25	..	101
Holland.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ireland.....	5	22	..	4	31	8	8	38	..	2	30	5	153
Malta, Italy.....	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7
Norway.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5
Prince Ed. Isl'd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Russia.....	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	9
Scotland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	6
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Switzerland.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	5
United States.....	13	21	1	4	24	9	10	25	1	3	28	4	113
Unknown.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Total	25	80	1	8	99	24	27	110	3	7	99	11	494

TABLE E,
Showing Religious Belief of those admitted.

	Hebrew.	None.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Unknown.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	1	1	9	13	1	25
“ chronic.....	16	4	28	31	1	80
“ subacute.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ recurrent.....	2	..	4	2	..	8
Melancholia, acute.....	5	3	40	50	1	99
“ chronic.....	4	2	7	11	..	24
Dementia, primary.....	7	..	4	15	1	27
“ secondary.....	15	4	52	39	..	110
Amentia, idiocy.....	1	..	1	1	..	3
“ imbecility.....	3	..	2	2	..	7
General Paresis.....	8	5	39	45	2	99
Not Insane.....	..	1	4	6	..	11
Total.....	62	20	190	216	6	494

TABLE F,
Showing the degree of Education of those admitted.

	MANIA.				MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Subacute.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Liberal.....	3	10	..	1	20	1	2	10	..	..	8	..	55
Common School.....	8	20	1	3	30	3	20	38	..	2	31	3	165
Read and Write.....	9	20	..	4	32	8	4	34	..	1	28	6	146
Read.....	3	8	..	..	14	4	1	12	1	1	19	1	64
None.....	1	16	..	..	2	2	..	11	2	3	11	1	49
Unknown.....	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	15
Total.....	25	80	1	8	99	24	27	110	3	7	99	11	494

TABLE G,
Showing the Habits of those admitted.

	Intemperate.	Moderate Drinker.	Abstinent.	Unknown.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	9	11	3	2	25
“ subacute....	..	1	..	..	1
“ chronic.....	42	36	1	1	80
“ recurrent...	3	4	1	..	8
Melancholia, acute..	39	51	7	2	99
“ chronic.....	12	9	3	..	24
Dementia, primary..	1	16	9	1	27
“ secondary....	56	43	10	1	110
Amentia, idiocy....	..	3	..	..	3
“ imbecility....	1	5	1	..	7
Paresis, general....	51	31	16	1	99
Not Insane.....	11	..	..	..	11
Total.....	225	210	51	8	494

TABLE H,
Showing Occupations of those admitted.

	MANIA.				MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paresis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Subacute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Apothecary.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3
Baker.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
Barber.....	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6
Bartender.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	7
Bird-seller.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Boiler-maker.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bookkeeper.....	2	..	2	1	5	4	2	6	..	..	13	..	35
Bootblack.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Brush-maker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Builder.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Butcher.....	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	10
Canvasser.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Carpenter.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	10
Cigar-maker.....	1	..	3	1	4	2	2	3	..	..	4	..	20
Conductor.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cook.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Cutter.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Driver.....	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Engraver.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Farmer.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	7
Farrier.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fireman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Gardener.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carried forward...	7	..	29	6	23	6	4	20	..	2	39	1	137

TABLE H—Continued.

	MANIA.				MELANCHOLIA.		DEMENTIA.		AMENTIA.		Paralysis, General.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Subacute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
Brought forward..	7	..	29	6	23	6	4	20	..	2	39	1	137
Glazier.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grocer.....	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8
Hatter.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	6
Horseshoer.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	5
Hostler.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Inventor.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Janitor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Jeweler.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10
Laborer.....	7	..	9	1	23	7	9	37	1	1	10	5	110
Lantern-maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawyer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lithographer.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Locksmith.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Machinist.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
Malster.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Mason.....	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	11
Merchant.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	7
Moulder.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Musician.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
None.....	..	..	4	..	5	3	8	35	2	2	2	1	62
Office boy.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oysterman.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Painter.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6
Pedlar.....	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	7
Pianoforte-maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumber.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Policeman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Printer.....	..	..	2	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	13
Pump-maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Real estate agent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Sailor.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6
Salesman.....	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	4	1	11
Shade-maker.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ship-caulker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shirt-maker.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shoemaker.....	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	3	..	1	1	1	13
Silversmith.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Soldier.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Stonecutter.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tailor.....	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8
Turner.....	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7
Twine-maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Umbrella-maker.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unknown.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
Upholsterer.....	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	9
Waiter.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5
Watchmaker.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Weaver.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Wheelwright.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Wine merchant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wood carver.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....	25	1	80	8	99	24	27	110	3	7	99	11	494

TABLE I,
Showing Statistics of Hereditary Transmission.

INSANITY.	MANIA.			MELAN- CHOLIA.		DEMEN- TIA.		AMEN- TIA.		General Paresis.	Not Insane.	Total.
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.			
PATERNAL SIDE.												
Father insane	1	9	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	27
Father and sister insane	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grandfather and father insane	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Grandmother insane...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Aunt and uncle insane.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aunt insane, sister epileptic.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
MATERNAL SIDE.												
Mother insane	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	8
Aunt insane	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Uncle insane.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
OTHER RELATIVES.												
Sister insane.	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	7
Brother insane.	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Brother and sister insane.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Daughter insane.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
NERVOUS DISEASES.												
Father epileptic..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
Mother epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Mother paralyzed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Father paralyzed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Sister epileptic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
INTEMPERANCE.												
Father intemperate	1	3	...	4	3	6	17	...	1	9	...	44
Mother intemperate	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	9
OTHER INFLUENCES.												
Father died of phthisis	1	1	...	9	4	1	4	...	1	2	...	23
Grandfather died of phthisis	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	6
Mother died of phthisis	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	...	11
No INFLUENCES DISCOVERED	6	13	4	16	6	4	36	...	...	8	4	97
UNKNOWN	7	14	1	15	6	6	47	1	3	13	7	120
Total	22	53	12	53	25	23	127	1	7	55	11	399

TABLE K,
Showing Condition of those Discharged.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane
Mania, acute.....	10	2	..	..
“ chronic.....	..	15	24	..
“ recurrent.....	9	3	..	..
Melancholia, acute.....	34	8	..	..
“ chronic.....	..	10	9	..
Dementia, primary.....	..	6	6	..
“ secondary.....	..	2	109	..
Amentia, idiocy.....	..	..	..	..
“ imbecility.....	..	5	2	..
Paresis, general.....	..	10	..	..
Not Insane.....	..	..	..	9
Total.....	53	61	150	9

TABLE L.
Showing Diseases of those who Died.

	MANIA.			MELANCHOLIA.		DEMEN- TIA.		AMENTIA.	
	Acute.	Chronic.	Recurrent.	Acute.	Chronic.	Primary.	Secondary.	Idiocy.	Imbecility.
NERVOUS SYSTEM.									
Cerebral apoplexy.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Epileptic status.....	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
General paresis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exhaustion from frenzy.....	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Meningitis, acute.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Multiple cerebral sclerosis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.									
Bronchitis, acute.....	..	2	..	..	1	4	1	..	..
Bronchitis, chronic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia, acute.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	3	..	6	3	1	3	..	..
Pulmonary apoplexy.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.									
Diarrhoea, acute.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Dysentery, acute.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery, chronic.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Enteritis, acute.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inanition.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Peritonitis, acute.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EXCRETORY SYSTEM.									
Nephritis, chronic.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRAUMATIC.									
Suicide by suspension.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture of ribs—Nephritis, chronic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10	14	..	11	6	11	16	1	..



ALMS-HOUSE, B. I.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, February 16, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith Report of the operations of the Alms-House, for the year ending December 31, 1877. The usual statistical tables are annexed.

The most noticeable feature of the past year's operations is, that the census is not so fluctuating; at no time during the year just ended have there been standing beds enough to accommodate the inmates. In former years there was ample room in the summer months for their accommodation, and it was only a short time in the middle of winter when the house was crowded; now the crowding extends through the whole year. This is partly caused by so many wards being now occupied for special purposes, which from the nature of the cases can only contain an inmate for each standing bed, and partly from the fact, the great majority of the admissions are permanently dependent.

The average number supported in 1875 was 1,073; in 1876 the number was 1,171; in 1877 the number was 1,240, a steady increase. Ampler accommodation or some method of relieving the Alms-House of its surplus numbers becomes every year more and more necessary.

When the Alms-House buildings were erected no provisions was made for furnishing them with requirements, which at the present day are considered necessary adjuncts to all buildings for public purposes. I refer to the want of water-closets on each floor, to the absence of proper lavatories, and sufficient bathing facilities.

Additional sitting room for inmates unemployed during the day and for shelter for all in stormy weather is very much needed.

In the month of July, two wards, one in the male and one in the female wing, were selected for the treatment of sick inmates, since which time only special cases have been transferred for treatment to Charity Hospital. Drs. Seaman and Kingston, the house physicians during the year, have been very attentive to the sick under their care. They have been under the supervision of Dr. Estabrook, Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, and have had the benefit of the advice of the Medical Board for Alms-House since its establishment.

The general health of the inmates has been good ; no epidemic of any kind has prevailed.

The supplies furnished during the year have been regularly received and of good quality.

The clergymen of different denominations have been unremitting in their ministrations to the inmates of their persuasion. The libraries belonging to the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Missions have been largely used by the inmates, they are likewise indebted to the State Charities Aid Association for a very liberal supply of newspapers and periodicals, which are eagerly and thankfully received.

I would again tender to the members of the Board my acknowledgements for their uniform kindness and consideration during the year.

Very respectfully,

M. VOUGHT,

Warden.

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of inmates in the Alms-House December 31, 1876, the number received during the year 1877, the number discharged and died during that period, and the number remaining December 31st, 1877.

Number of inmates remaining December 31st, 1876.....	1,293
Received from Commissioners and Superintendent of Out-Door Poor } during the year 1877.....	1,362
From other institutions.....	641
	<hr/> 2,003
	3,296
Discharged during the year 1877.....	1,194
Transferred to other institutions.....	654
Deaths.....	202
	<hr/> 2,050
Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1877.....	1,246
Males.....	657
Females.....	589
	<hr/> 1,246
Natives.....	122
Foreigners.....	1,124
	<hr/> 1,246

Nativities of Inmates admitted to the Alms-House during the year 1877.

NATIVITIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States.....	159	159	318
Ireland.....	658	628	1,286
England.....	82	57	139
Scotland.....	35	17	52
Germany.....	100	64	164
France.....	7	2	9
Canada.....	8	8	16
Other Countries.....	12	7	19
Total.....	1,061	942	2,003

*Causes of Pauperism of Inmates admitted to the Alms-House during
the year 1877.*

CAUSES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Vagrancy.....	42	54	96
Idiocy.....	6	4	10
Partial Blindness.....	69	30	99
Lameness.....	29	9	38
Old Age.....	5	18	23
Deaf and Dumb.....	5	..	5
Sickness.....	32	49	81
Intemperance.....	40	496	536
Destitution.....	833	282	1,115
Total.....	1,061	942	2,003

Classification of Ages of Inmates of Alms-House when admitted.

AGES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	66	48	114
“ 20 “ 30 “.....	103	71	174
“ 30 “ 40 “.....	120	99	219
“ 40 “ 50 “.....	161	145	306
“ 50 “ 60 “.....	243	221	464
“ 60 “ 70 “.....	226	209	435
“ 70 “ 80 “.....	119	120	239
“ 80 “ 90 “.....	21	25	46
“ 90 “ 100 “.....	2	4	6
Total.....	1,061	942	2,003

There were Two Hundred and Two Deaths in the Alms-House during the year. The following were the Causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
as Pulmonalis—Asthenia.....	13	4	17
nia—Chronic Diarrhoea.....	12	7	19
us “ “.....	6	12	18
perance—Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	8	2	10
is—Peritonitis.....	2	2	4
omatous—Apoplexy.....	2	..	2
ion.....	..	1	1
sis—Cerebral softening.....	1	2	3
ation of Aortic valve—Aortic reg'n....	1	..	1
sis—Senile gangrene.....	4	2	6
ysema—Asthenia.....	3	3	6
ic Pleuritis—Pneumonitis.....	2	1	3
Bright's disease—Uremia, convulsions.....	9	4	13
sis Pulmonalis—Bronchitis.....	4	6	10
Chronic Diarrhoea.....	4	8	12
onary Tuberculosis.....	..	1	1
nomia—Pleurisy.....	2	1	3
Disease.....	3	4	7
tus—Emphysema.....	4	6	10
ic peritonitis—Chronic cystitis—Asthenia.....	1	..	1
ued in river.....	1	..	1
ing of Brain—Asthenia.....	2	1	3
rene of left foot—General exhaustion.....	..	1	1
ic Diarrhoea, “ “.....	4	6	10
er's Cases.....	3	1	4
plegia—General exhaustion.....	2	1	3
itis—Asthenia.....	3	..	3
nomia—Paralysis of Heart.....	1	1	2
isy—Edema.....	2	2	4
ss of Brain—Apoplexy.....	..	1	1
ic Catarrhal Pneumonia.....	2	2	4
hcea—Peritonitis.....	1	2	3
ntia—Senectus.....	1	..	1
t's disease.....	1	..	1
itery—Asthenia.....	1	2	3
ous Pneumonia—Edema of left lung..	2	..	2
ic—Pneumonia.....	2	..	2
ic Bronchitis—Asthenia.....	1	1	2
psy and Dementia—Chronic Diarrhoea..	3	..	3
lis—Hemiplegia—Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
thal Phthisis—Chronic Bright's disease.....	1	..	1
Total.....	115	87	202

*Statement of Inmates of the Alms-House sent to Charity Hospital
during the year 1877.*

THEIR RETURN AND DEATHS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1876.	8	13	21
Sent to Hospital during the year 1877.....	38	30	68
Total.....	46	43	89
Returned to Alms-house..... 8 11			
Discharged from Hospital..... 14 15			
Died during the year..... 19 11	41	37	78
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1877.	5	6	11

Nativity of Inmates of the Alms-House who have died during the year 1877

NATIVITIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
United States	19	3	22
Ireland.....	69	68	137
Germany.....	23	7	30
England.....	9	..	9
Scotland.....	2	1	3
France.....	..	1	1
Total.....	122	80	202

*Number of Inmates from other Institutions received into the Alms-House
during the year 1877.*

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Charity Hospital.....	30	18	48
Work-House.....	40	496	536
Lunatic Asylum.....	..	1	1
Ward's Island.....	..	1	1
Randall's Island.....	15	1	16
Paralytic Hospital.....	3	..	3
Magistrates.....	23	13	36
Total.....	111	530	641

Table of Inmates transferred from the Almshouse to other Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Charity Hospital	38	30	68
Work-House	53	484	537
Insane Asylum	11	12	23
Analytic Hospital .....	..	1	1
Beddall's Island	19	4	23
Let without a pass .....	..	2	2
Total	121	533	654

Number of Inmates received from the Work-House during the year 1877.

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Work-House help and inmates remaining Jan. 1, 1877.	24	36	60
Received during the year	40	496	536
Total	64	532	596
Discharged during the year	53	484	..
Dead	3	5	..
Total	56	489	545
Remaining December 31, 1877			51

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for 1877.

1877.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.
January...	72	51	18	105	123	20	28	7	41	48	10	4	3
February...	35	46	15	66	81	32	43	13	62	75	11	2	..
March.....	41	42	19	64	83	49	43	24	68	92	16	7	..
April.....	60	49	25	84	109	104	89	23	170	193	11	7	1
May.....	51	67	22	96	118	83	73	27	129	156	7	5	1
June.....	69	52	23	98	121	50	60	20	90	110	7	7	2
July.....	63	67	9	121	130	42	30	8	64	72	7	7	1
August...	74	64	14	124	138	38	56	14	80	94	13	8	3
September..	58	53	15	96	111	55	46	15	86	101	7	6	3
October...	54	54	11	97	108	64	49	20	93	113	10	11	5
November..	83	74	22	135	157	35	30	8	57	65	14	11	1
December..	35	48	14	69	83	39	36	16	59	75	8	6	2
Total....	695	667	207	1155	1362	611	583	195	999	1194	121	81	22

Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

DR.

To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1877.....	\$3
“ goods from store.....	4
“ salaries.....	..
Total.....	\$8

CR.

By amount of Inventory, December 31st, 1877.....	\$3
“ balance, net expenses.....	5
Total.....	\$8

ALMS-HOUSE LABOR REPORT.

Carpenters have made 1,446 coffins, made and repaired wheelbarrows, benches, chairs, settees, stools, gang planks, refrigerators, record boxes, &c., and made necessary repairs at the different Institutions.

Blacksmiths have shod horses, made all the iron work for wheelbarrows wagons, &c., and a large amount of work in making bolts, rivets, tools of various descriptions, as well as repairing wagons, wheelbarrows, agricultural implements, coopering barrels, &c., &c.

Tinsmiths have made 3,270 articles of tinware, 1,684 feet stove pipe and leaders, 172 elbows, and repaired 753 pieces of tinware.

Coopers have made 968, and repaired 335 tubs and pails, and coopered 17,169 barrels.

Plasterers and Painters have been employed in repairing and painting the numerous buildings connected with the Alms-House.

Shoemakers have made and repaired 2,611 pair men's and women's shoes.

Tailors have made 2,617 new, and repaired 4,406 garments.

In the Sewing Room the females have made 7,782 new, and repaired 14,238 articles of dresses, underclothes, bedding, &c.; knit 2,460 pairs stocking and socks, and repaired 2,565 pairs same.

In Wash-house 355,085 pieces of clothing, &c., have been washed.

The following statement shows the average number of during the year and the nature of the employment.

MALES.

Orderlies and helpers in wards..	81	Brought forward
Employed in dining-rooms.....	24	Employed in straw
“ cook-houses.....	20	“ bake
“ wash-house.....	9	“ roast
“ carpenters' shop....	11	ing
“ paint shop.....	3	Clerks and messen
“ blacksmiths' shop..	4	den's Office and
“ tin shop.....	2	Clerks employed b
“ coopers' shop.....	2	Keeper.....
“ shoe shop.....	8	Watchmen at gal
“ tailors' shop.....	11	buildings.....
“ coal yards, coal and		Masons.....
wood cellars.....	16	Whitewashers....
“ barbers' shop.....	14	Plasterers.....
“ garden.....	7	Boatmen.....
“ vegetable cellar....	2	Cutters in Clothi
“ water closets.....	3	Laborers around
“ dead house.....	3	buildings.....
“ hog yard.....	6	
Carried forward.....	226	Average No. males

FEMALES.

Nurses and helpers in Wards....	66	Brought forward
Washing and ironing.....	54	Knitting.....
Scrubbing.....	20	Cutter in Clothing
Sewing.....	58	
Carried forward.....	198	Average No. fema



HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith Annual Report and records of the Hospital for Incurables for the year ending December 31, 1877.

This hospital is practically a home for the aged poor who are suffering from some chronic complaint. Some of the patients are bed-ridden ; they are visited daily by the House Physician. Their wants are carefully attended to by the orderly and nurse, assisted by sufficient help, and everything is done to make their condition as comfortable as possible, and to maintain the high standard demanded of such a hospital.

A small frame building similar to what was furnished the male pavilion last year is much needed for the female pavilion, to be used as water-closet and scullery. The floors and beams in both pavilions have been frequently repaired and patched up ; they are worn out and should be replaced.

The patients are indebted to the ladies who visit the Institutions for a liberal supply of illustrated papers, periodicals and magazines, and they have been cheered and brightened by the benefactions of the Flower Mission.

The clergymen of different persuasions have been constant in their ministrations to the patients during the year.

Very respectfully,

M. VOUGHT,

Warden.

STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Number of inmates remaining December 31st, 1876.....	1
“ “ received during the year 1877.....	1
Number of inmates discharged during the year 1877.....	11
“ “ who have died “ “ “	30
Remaining December 31st, 1877.....	10
Men..... 52	Natives.....
Women..... 54	Foreigners.....
106	10

Nativities of Inmates of the Hospital for Incurables Admitted during the year 1877.

COUNTRIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States.....	6	1	7
Ireland.....	16	10	26
England.....	2	..	2
Germany.....	1	3	4
Other Countries.....	1	1	2
Total.....	26	15	41

Nativities of Inmates of the Hospital for Incurables who have Died during the year 1877.

COUNTRIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States.....	4	1	5
Ireland.....	6	12	18
England.....	1	1	2
Scotland.....	2	..	2
Germany.....	2	1	3
Total.....	15	15	30

Ages of the Inmates of the Hospital for Incurables Admitted during the year 1877.

AGES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 30 and 40 years.....	1	2	3
" 40 " 50 "	1	1	2
" 50 " 60 "	3	1	4
" 60 " 70 "	4	6	10
" 70 " 80 "	6	7	13
" 80 " 90 "	3	6	9
Total.....	18	23	41

*There were Thirty Deaths in Hospital for Incurables during the year 1877.
The following were the Causes.*

CAUSES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Senectus, Chronic Diarrhoea.....	3	2	5
Paralysis, Senectus, Senile Gangrene.....	2	3	5
Inanition.....	..	1	1
Ossification of Aortic Valve, Senile Gangrene.....	1	..	1
Emphysema, Asthenia.....	..	1	1
Paralysis, Asthenia.....	..	1	1
Asthenia, Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Atheromatous Degener'n of Arteries, Paralysis.....	..	1	1
Hemiplegia, Asthenia.....	2	1	3
Secondary Syphilis, Bright's Disease.....	1	..	1
Senectus.....	3	4	7
Senile Paralysis, Apoplexy.....	1	1	2
Total.....	14	16	30

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for 1877.

1877.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.		
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.
January....	1	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
February....	3	4	..	7	7	2	..	..	2	2	3	4	..
March.....	3	2	1	4	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
April.....	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	..
May.....	3	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
June.....	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
July.....	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
August.....	4	2	1	6	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
September...	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
October.....	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
November...	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
December...	4	1	2	3	5	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..
Total.....	24	17	7	34	41	10	1	1	10	11	14	16	..

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1877.

Dr.

To amount of inventory, January 1, 1877.....
 " goods from store.....
 " salaries.....

Total.....

Cr.

By amount of inventory, December 31, 1877.....
 " balance net expenses.....

Total.....



ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith Annual Report of the Asylum for Indigent Blind, with the usual statistics annexed.

Two wards in the male and two wards in the female wing of Alms-House are allotted for the Asylum ; they are under the care of competent and careful orderlies and nurses, who attend to all their wants, and make them as comfortable as their unfortunate condition will permit.

The orderlies and nurses have been faithful and attentive to their duties.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been good.

Very respectfully,

M. VOUGHT,

Warden.

STATEMENT OF ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND.

Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1876.....	89	
“ “ received during the year 1877.....	52	
		141
Number of inmates discharged during the year 1877.....	42	
“ “ who have died during the year 1877.....	11	53
		88
Remaining December 31, 1877.....		88
Men.....	45	
Women.....	43	88
Natives.....	6	
Foreign.....	82	88

Nativities of inmates of the Blind Asylum admitted during the year 1877.

COUNTRIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
United States.....	6	1	7
Ireland.....	23	12	35
England.....	4	..	4
Germany.....	3	1	4
Scotland.....	1	..	1
France.....	1	..	1
Total.....	38	14	52

Ages of the inmates of the Blind Asylum admitted during the year 1877.

AGES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	4	1	5
“ 30 “ 40 “.....	8	1	9
“ 40 “ 50 “.....	5	2	7
“ 50 “ 60 “.....	10	5	15
“ 60 “ 70 “.....	5	4	9
“ 70 “ 80 “.....	4	2	6
“ 80 “ 90 “.....	1	..	1
Total.....	37	15	52

There were eleven deaths in the Blind Asylum during the year 1877. The following were the causes.

DISEASES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Tuberculosis, Chronic Diarrhoea.....	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pulmonary Œdema....	1	2	3
Insolation, Meningitis, Chronic Diarrhoea....	..	1	1
Emphysema.....	1	..	1
Senectus.....	..	1	1
Atheromatous Degeneration of Brain, Paralysis	1	..	1
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Coma.....	1	..	1
Chronic Diarrhoea, Senectus.....	..	2	2
Total.....	5	6	11

the same.

Net Ex-
penses.

\$ c.
451 54

321 25

333 23

295 26

300 13

295 41

341 50

339 71

323 85

331 11

329 45

313 56

3,976 00

331 33

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths for 1877.

	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January...
February...	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
March...	..	1	..	3	3	3	1	..	4	4	1	..	..	1	1
April...	..	3	1	7	8	3	2	..	5	5	2	1	1	2	3
May...	2	2	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
June...	..	1	..	6	6	6	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	1	1
July...	1	7	8	3	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	1
August...	..	1	1	2	3	6	1	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
September...	..	1	2	4	6	4	1	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
October...	6	6	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
November...	..	4	1	5	6	4	3	1	6	7	..	2	..	2	2
December...	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total....	37	15	6	46	52	33	9	10	32	42	6	5	4	7	11

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1877.

Dr.			
To amount of	inventory, January 1, 1877.....	\$2,004	58
" goods from	store.....	3,496	00
" salaries.....		480	00
Total.....		\$5,980	58
Cr.			
By amount of	inventory, December 31, 1877.....	\$1,861	24
" balance net expenses.....		4,119	34
Total.....		\$5,980	58

CITY PRISONS.

CITY PRISON, NEW YORK, January 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.— Herewith is respectfully submitted the Annual Report of the City Prisons for the year ending December 31, 1877, together with a statistical account of prisoners received and disposed of during the year; also statement of repairs, alterations and additions made by prison labor at the several prisons, and at a cost to the Department only for the material used.

I am happy to state that the sanitary condition of the prisoners has been excellent, 4 deaths only having occurred during the year, owing in a measure to the care taken to have the prisons thoroughly cleansed and well ventilated, as well as to the promptness with which the physicians in charge attend to all cases needing their services. This is a gratifying exhibit, when it is taken into account that there have been confined in all the prisons 46,253 persons during the fiscal year.

The repairs, &c., made in the City Prisons by the inmates for the year ending 31st December, 1877, are as follows:

The cells, offices, corridors, roofs, walls, wood and iron-work of the prisons have been thoroughly painted, overhauled, and repaired. New chimneys have been built, and all mason and plastered work kept in good condition.

The sewerage has been assiduously attended to, whilst a thorough disinfecting process has always preserved its good sanitary condition.

A large quantity of material has been expended in making new frames and windows for the male and female departments of the City Prison, thus securing a greater degree of light and ventilation than has been hitherto enjoyed.

The office, cell, and kitchen furniture have been kept in good repair, and have been replaced by new, as occasion required, when possible to do so, by prison labor.

The only charge to the Department for the foregoing work has been the cost of the material used.

The rules made by your Honorable Board for the discipline and government of the prisons have been faithfully carried out; and the officers, without exception, have discharged their duties efficiently and to my entire satisfaction.

The female department of this institution under the charge of Mrs. Foster, Matron, and her assistants, has been well taken care of, and is in every way a credit to her veteran experience.

Deputy Warden Finley has been unremitting in his attentions to the various duties which came under his especial charge, and has superintended, planned and carried out all needed improvements and repairing which I deemed necessary for the greater comfort and security of the prisoners, as ordered by your Honorable Board.

The food furnished the prisoners has been varied, ample and excellent in quality, a bountiful supply of fresh vegetables being received daily from Blackwell's Island.

The spiritual wants of the inmates confined here are well provided for under the ministrations of Rev. Father Duranquet, Roman Catholic, and the Rev. Messrs. Heath and Betka, of the Protestant Church, so that all have a chance to worship as their consciences dictate. Nor are the mental wants of the prisoners neglected, as the prison contains a library of well selected works, over 1,000 volumes, the gift of Miss Gilbert, which are furnished them whenever they so desire.

I have to thank your Honorable Board for the alacrity with which you furnish everything needful to facilitate the workings of the various prisons under my charge.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN QUIN,

Warden.

Statistics of Prisoners for the year 1877.

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.			
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number remaining in Prison January 1st, 1877.....	266	100	366
Number received during the year ending December 31st, 1877.....	22,047	13,825	35,872
	22,313	13,925	36,238
COURTS.			
State Prison.....	949	32	981
Penitentiary.....	2,094	406	2,500
House of Refuge.....	211	59	270
Catholic Protectory.....	47	3	50
House of Detention.....	2	..	2
Juvenile Asylum.....	1	3	4
POLICE JUSTICES.			
Blackwell's Island.....	357	305	662
Roman Catholic Protectory.....	3	..	3
Juvenile Asylum.....	1	..	1
Randall's and Hart's Islands.....	43	22	65
House of Good Shepherd.....	..	2	2
COMMISSIONERS.			
Bellevue Hospital.....	36	17	52
Work-House.....	8,022	9,903	17,925
Alms-House.....	15	16	31
Charity Hospital.....	5	9	14
Epileptic Hospital.....	3	4	7
Insane Asylum.....	233	..	233
Lunatic Asylum.....	..	257	257
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	6	8	14
Randall's Island.....	..	2	2
Juvenile Asylum.....	1	..	1
Idiot Asylum.....	2	..	2
Inebriate Asylum.....	..	1	1
State Charities, Flatbush.....	..	1	1
Returned to Penitentiary (Escaped).....	1	..	1
Died.....	3	..	3
Discharged.....	9,939	2,773	12,712
Total.....	21,973	13,823	35,796
Remaining December 31st, 1877.....	340	102	442
	22,313	13,925	36,238
In addition to Number received at First District Prison, viz.....	22,047	13,825	35,872
There were discharged from Third District Prison.....	3,688	1,330	5,018
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police Justices.....	80	76	156
Died.....	1	..	1
There were discharged from Fourth District Prison.....	2,750	628	3,378
Sent to Blackwell's Island.....	147	65	212
There were discharged from Fifth District Prison.....	872	162	1,034
Transferred by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.....	115	40	155
There were discharged from Sixth District Prison.....	55	11	66
Total.....	7,703	2,312	10,015

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

CITY PRISON, January 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I shall omit to present the number of persons confined in the prison during the past year, the number of insane persons transferred to the asylum, etc., as they are presented in the Report of the Warden, and their appearance here would be a needless repetition. At the present time the sanitary condition of the prison is in as satisfactory condition as the plan of the building will allow.

There have only been three deaths, out of 36,238 persons confined here during the past year, which is a very small number for such a large number of people. This should be qualified by the statement that, when a prisoner becomes dangerously sick, he is transferred to the hospital to be returned when well. It is necessary to do this as there is no hospital ward, the hospital cell, so called, being a misnomer. This number of deaths is a very satisfactory exhibit, when it is considered that a large number of the prisoners are of the class known as ten-day men. These are vagrants generally, of the lowest class, who, when arrested, are in a miserable physical condition from liquor and exposure.

A fault of the prison is the small, narrow slit in the cells, which serve the purpose of windows. These do not admit a sufficient amount of sunlight, and as a consequence the cells are nearly always damp. This is the more to be regretted, as the prisoners confined here are not convicts but persons held for trial. In convict prisons the prisoners have plenty of exercise either in well lighted and ventilated workshops, or at work on the grounds in the open air. Here the prisoners have no work to perform, and no exercise in the open air; hence the greater necessity of air and sunlight in the cells. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the health of prisoners has been remarkably good, and the prison kept free from noxious and poisonous gases.

There is one evil which I particularly wish to call the attention of your Board, and that is the practice of committing insane persons to the prison by the police justices, pending their medical examination.

It is a relic of the barbarous times, when lunatics were possessed by devils and treated worse than criminals. When an insane person is committed here he is put into a stock prison fare, for lack of better accommodation, unless he is seriously sick as to compel his immediate removal to hospital. Prison is no place for such unfortunates; the keepers and their time and attention are fully engaged in the care of the prisoners. Most of the insane are in a poor physical condition. Their confinement here, even for the short while necessary for an examination in regard to their sanity, is of great injury.

Again, amongst those who are committed here as insane are a number who are suffering from delirium tremens. They receive no medical treatment and ample nourishment from the beginning of this they are sent here for medical examination, where the means of properly feeding or treating them. They have to be referred to hospital, and thus valuable time is lost, to their detriment. This insane class should not be sent to prison. They should be sent to a building specially designed for them. If not insane, they should not be treated as prisoners; they should be treated with as little restraint as possible with a view to their recovery. This cannot be done in a prison where the inmates are ever watchful to make their escape when an opportunity offers itself. There have been no cases of low, continued fever amongst the prisoners, which speaks well for the efficiency of the Warden in keeping after the condition of the sewers and drainage pipes.

In conclusion, I tender my thanks to the Warden, who has aided me since my entrance on my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. HARDY,

Physician



NEW YORK PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, B. I., December 31st, 1877.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President of the Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit my Third Annual Report of the operations of the New York Penitentiary for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

The census of this institution for the year just closed shows a large increase in its population. At the beginning of the year there were remaining 856 males, 120 females—total, 976; the admissions during the year were 2,121 males, 433 females—total, 2,554; and the discharges, &c., during same period were 2,016 males, 366 females—total, 2,382; leaving at the close of the year 961 males, 187 females—total, 1,148; being an increase of 105 males, 67 females—total, 172, in the year.

The outlay for the maintenance of the prison for the year was \$108,633, being at the rate of 28 cents 7 7-10 mills for each convict per diem, on a daily average number of 1,036, as appears in the per capita statement annexed.

The balance sheet shows the real net expenses of the year to have been \$114,906 45.

The unusually large increase in our population, as shown above, is undoubtedly attributable to two causes—first, to the fact that all females convicted in this county of crimes, heretofore punishable by imprisonment in State Prisons, are, in conformity with Sec. 3, Chap. 172, of the Laws of 1877, now committed to this Institution. Previous to the passage of this law more than half of the female convicts from this county were committed to the State Prison at Sing Sing, among whom were all those convicted of the most serious crimes, and sentenced for long terms; but under the working of the new law

our female population has nearly doubled, the terms of their sentences varying from one month to a life-time. Second, the curtailment in nearly all of the large manufacturing establishments in this vicinity, thereby dispensing with the services of a large number of operatives, depriving them of their only means of support, together with the general depressed condition of affairs among the various trades, rendering it extremely difficult for thousands of our citizens to obtain employment, has caused much suffering, and has had a tendency to increase crime. This theory seems to be strengthened from the fact that a very large increase in the number of commitments for minor offences began to be received about the time the business community commenced to economize and contract their business affairs, which includes that portion of the year beginning in last August and continuing up to the present time; and on questioning this class of convicts, each one separately and alone, nearly all of them told the same story, that it was utterly impossible for them to obtain employment, that they had resorted to begging, and finally to theft, to keep themselves and their families from starvation, and that they were willing to take the risk of being caught and sent to prison.

The past year has been one of unusual industry among all classes of our inmates. The convicts selected for the several trades have been well organized, and the work of manufacturing various articles needed for use in the Department of Public Charities and Correction has been more extensively carried on than during any previous year—for instance, three prison vans have been made during the year, at a saving to the Department of at least \$1,500; all vehicles used by the Department are now made and repaired at the Penitentiary shops, saving the city quite a large sum yearly; we are also manufacturing all the shoes, brooms, brushes, bedsteads, mats, tables, tinware, &c. used in the several institutions; besides those employed in the manufacturing department we have 300 men constantly employed quarrying and dressing stone for building purposes, repairing buildings and erecting new ones.

During the past year a cluster of very neat frame buildings have been erected on the Alms-House grounds, which are soon to be occupied as a Maternity Hospital. The buildings are constructed in a substantial manner, handsomely finished, and nearly the entire work in their construction was done by inmates of the Penitentiary.

In order that your Honorable Board may have a correct idea of the work accomplished, I have prepared a table marked Q, giving a detailed statement of the labor performed during the entire year.

The quantity of vegetables raised on the grounds of the Penitentiary are given in Table P.

The health of the prisoners has generally been excellent, and the sanitary condition of the prison has continued to be good, the mortality among the large number of inmates being but 14, including 3 children, one of whom was still-born. Good care has been given to the sick and infirm, and the attending physicians have been prompt and unremitting in their services to all requiring them.

The rule adopted by this Department directing the officers to treat all prisoners kindly, to use no profane language towards them, and to use no violence whatever, except in self-defence or to prevent an escape, has worked admirably. Since this rule was adopted more work has been accomplished, the conduct of the prisoners generally has improved, and much less punishment is required.

During the past year much attention has been paid to the classification of the prisoners under my care in respect to their ages as well as to their crimes. Young men under twenty years of age are placed on tiers together, generally worked in gangs together, and are at all times kept separated from the older class as much as possible; those sentenced for the higher crimes being kept apart from those convicted of minor offences and simple assault and battery.

About the middle of November last an evening school was established in the Penitentiary, for the purpose of giving instruction to all convicts who were uneducated, and also to those who were very limited in their education. From its commencement the school has been quite successful. It opened with 25 scholars, and has been gradually increasing up to the close of the year, when the number reached 75. Classes in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic have been formed, and several of the scholars have shown remarkable progress in their studies; a few of those who, at the commencement of the school, could neither read nor write, can now do both tolerably well.

We have occasionally been obliged to omit holding the school on account of the poor quality and inadequate supply of gas furnished

to this Institution. As soon as this is remedied, and a better supply is furnished, the school can be regularly held.

I desire again to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the great necessity of extending accommodations for our increasing population. Not only do we need extended cell accommodations, but we require increased kitchen and cooking room and facilities, which, I trust, your Honorable Board may take into serious consideration at an early day.

The statistics for the year are given in the several tables accompanying this report, and I particularly call the attention of your Honorable Board to that of escapes, in which there was not one to enter during the whole year, a thing unparalleled in the history of this Penitentiary, and but seldom known of any prison.

By taking great precaution, and owing to the vigilance and activity of our officers, all attempts to escape have been frustrated, and it is to be hoped, but hardly to be anticipated, that other years will show such a record.

The Chaplains of the Department, assisted by visiting clergymen, have regularly held the accustomed religious services on Sunday, and attended throughout the week to all who desired their ecclesiastical offices.

The officers generally have performed their various duties with promptness and fidelity, and merit the approbation which I accord them for their efficiency.

For the advice and facilities given me to carry out the duties of my position, as well as for the continued confidence of your Honorable Board, I beg to tender my sincere thanks.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. FOX,

Warden.

TABLE A.

Number of Male and Female Convicts Remaining on December 31, 1876; how many Received, Discharged, etc., during the year 1877; also how many are Remaining at this date, December 31, 1877.

PENITENTIARY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total	Native.	Foreign.
	Courts.		Police	Courts.					
	White.	Black.		White.	Black.				
Remaining December 31, 1876.....	816	49	....	118	2	976	590	386
Received from January 1 to December 31, 1877..	2051	69	1	414	19	2564	1542	1012	
Imprisoned.....	2867	109	1	532	21	3530	2132	1398	
Pardoned.....	13	....	....	3	....	16	8	8
Discharged.....	1914	76	....	350	11	2351	1409	942
Transferred.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Escaped.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Dec. ad.....	9	3	....	1	1	14	10	4
Total discharged.....	1936	79	1	354	12	2382	1428	954	
Remaining December 31, 1877.....	931	30	....	178	9	1148	704	444

In the above table there are included:—

Remaining December 31, 1876.....	Children.
Received from January 1 to December 31, 1877.....	8
Boys.....	19
	7
	— 26
In Penitentiary.....	34
Discharged.....	25
Died.....	3
	— 28
Remaining December 31, 1877.....	6
Of whom there were a daily average of 9.	

TABLE B.

Statement of Convicts Received from January 1 to December 31, 1877.

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	163	8	21	..	192
February.....	168	7	32	..	207
March.....	173	6	32	2	213
April.....	149	5	22	..	176
May.....	147	5	44	2	198
June.....	181	5	47	4	237
July.....	175	5	30	2	212
August.....	180	5	33	1	219
September.....	180	3	33	1	222
October.....	180	4	46	3	233
November.....	154	10	24	2	190
December.....	202	6	45	2	255
Total.....	2052	69	414	19	2554

TABLE C.

*Statement of the Number of Convicts Discharged from January 1 to
December 31, 1877.*

MONTHS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January.....	132	5	33	6	176
February.....	169	6	27	2	204
March.....	179	9	34	6	228
April.....	145	7	21	2	175
May.....	170	4	24	2	200
June.....	174	9	21	2	206
July.....	161	11	26	2	200
August.....	148	12	27	1	188
September.....	136	5	30	..	171
October.....	142	4	24	..	170
November.....	154	5	29	9	197
December.....	166	5	32	..	203
Total.....	1876	82	328	32	2318

TABLE D.

Number of Convicts Discharged by Writs of Habeas Corpus during the year ending, December 31, 1877.

White Males.....	8
“ Females.....	3
Total.....	11

TABLE E.

Number of Convicts sentenced to Terms of One Year and Over, who received the legal deduction from their terms for Good Conduct, during the year ending December 31, 1877.

Males.....	180
Females.....	19
Total.....	199

TABLE F.

Variations in the Census of Convicts during the year 1877.

MONTHS.	HIGHEST.			LOWEST.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	914	125	1,039	844	119	964
February.....	924	137	1,058	886	123	1,015
March.....	896	130	1,025	852	116	970
April.....	890	129	1,019	863	122	987
May.....	860	124	984	814	114	936
June.....	868	161	1,022	842	141	985
July.....	891	169	1,054	848	156	1,004
August.....	889	161	1,048	858	143	1,003
September.....	938	157	1,095	861	142	1,004
October.....	963	170	1,124	931	151	1,082
November.....	953	176	1,126	908	163	1,081
December.....	973	188	1,151	934	162	1,097

TABLE G

Classifies the Ages of Convicts received from January 1 to December 31,

AGES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	T
Under 15 years.....	15	14	
From 15 to 20 years.....	588	28	
“ 20 “ 25 “	585	74	
“ 25 “ 30 “	302	71	
“ 30 “ 35 “	209	69	
“ 35 “ 40 “	162	68	
“ 40 “ 45 “	105	43	
“ 45 “ 50 “	71	31	
“ 50 “ 55 “	42	14	
“ 55 “ 60 “	17	4	
“ 60 “ 65 “	12	10	
Over 65.....	13	7	
Total.....	421	433	2

TABLE H.

Education of the Convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1.

EDUCATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	T
Read and Write.....	1,740	196	1
Read.....	122	55	
Uneducated.....	259	182	
Total.....	2,121	433	2

TABLE I.

Social Condition of the Convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1877.

SOCIAL CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	T
Single.....	1473	117	
Married.....	594	203	
Widowed.....	54	113	
Total.....	2121	433	

TABLE J.

Number of Times that Convicts received during the year 1877 have been committed.

TIMES COMMITTED.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
First Time	.....	1547	320	1867
Second "	.....	398	77	475
Third "	.....	121	24	145
Fourth "	.....	28	6	34
Fifth "	.....	13	3	16
Sixth "	.....	5	1	6
Seventh "	.....	5	..	5
Eighth "	.....	..	2	2
Ninth "	.....	2	..	2
Tenth "	and upwards.....	2	..	2
Total.....		2121	433	2554

TABLE K.

Nationalities of the Convicts received during the year ending December 31, 1877.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NATIVITIES.	Males	Females.	Total.
United States..	1392	150	1542	Bro't forward	2105	432	2537
Ireland.	405	223	628	Spain.....	2	..	2
Germany.....	143	21	164	Switzerland...	2	..	2
England.....	65	24	89	West Indies..	2	1	3
Italy.....	25	..	25	Austria.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	20	3	23	Bavaria.....	1	..	1
Scotland.....	16	8	24	Bohemia.....	1	..	1
France.....	15	2	17	Hindustan. ...	1	..	1
Sweden.....	8	..	8	N. Brunswick.	1	..	1
Denmark.....	5	..	5	Newfoundland	1	..	1
Cuba.....	4	1	5	Nova Scotia...	1	..	1
Russian Poland	3	..	3	Prussia.....	1	..	1
Hungary.....	2	..	2	Russia.....	1	..	1
Portugal.....	2	..	2	Wales.....	1	..	1
Forward....	2105	432	2537	Total.....	2121	433	2554

TABLE L.

Crimes Committed by Convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 1877.

CRIMES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Petit larceny, attempt at.....	17	2	19
“ “	1354	300	1654
“ “ by trick and device.....	2	..	2
“ “ from the person, attempt at.....	2	1	3
“ “	22	17	39
“ “ and assault and battery.....	4	..	4
“ “ and carrying concealed weapons.....	1	..	1
Grand larceny, attempt at.....	3	..	3
“ “	43	26	69
“ “ from the person.....	..	1	1
“ “ and petit larceny	1	..	1
Assault and battery.....	371	41	412
“ “ indecent.....	9	..	9
“ “ and malicious mischief.....	1	..	1
Assault.....	20	2	22
“ felonious.....	5	4	9
“ with intent to steal as pickpocket.....	10	..	10
“ “	50	..	50
“ “ to commit rape.....	1	..	1
Burglary, 1st degree.....	1	..	1
“ 2d “ attempt at.....	1	..	1
“ 3d “	3	..	3
“ 3d “	58	1	59
Robbery, 1st “	4	..	4
Forgery, 3d “	12	..	12
Abduction, felonious.....	..	2	2
Arson, 1st degree.....	..	1	1
Bigamy.....	..	1	1
Fraudulent conspiracy.....	2	..	2
Manslaughter, 4th degree.....	3	1	4
Perjury.....	1	..	1
Rape.....	1	..	1
Sodomy.....	1	..	1
Indecent exposure of person.....	5	..	5
Embezzlement.....	11	..	11
Malicious mischief.....	8	..	8
Receiving stolen goods.....	9	3	12
Possessing burglar's tools.....	9	..	9
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	..	3
Obtaining goods or money by false pretences.....	17	..	17
Keeping disorderly house.....	8	3	11
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1	3
“ children.....	8	12	20
Obscene literature or pictures, etc.....	3	..	3
Persuading to enter gambling house.....	1	..	1
Keeping gambling house.....	10	..	10
Selling adulterated milk.....	1	..	1
Selling and exposing for sale a glandered horse.....	2	..	2
Principal in a prize fight.....	2	..	2
Causing a false alarm of fire.....	1	..	1
Escaped convicts.....	5	..	5
Vagrancy.....	1	..	1
Children.....	12	14	26
Total.....	2121	433	2554

TABLE M.

*Terms of Commitments of Convicts received from January 1
to December 31, 1877.*

TERMS.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
10	days.....	7	1	8
20	".....	5	..	5
1	month.....	306	75	381
2	months.....	146	36	182
2½	".....	1	..	1
3	".....	416	76	492
4	".....	109	16	125
5	".....	329	57	386
6	".....	475	96	571
7	".....	1	..	1
8	".....	10	..	10
9	".....	16	1	17
10	".....	15	2	17
11	".....	8	..	8
1	year.....	184	33	217
1	year and 2 months.....	1	..	1
1	" 3 "	1	..	1
1	" 6 "	36	6	42
2	years.....	19	7	26
2	" and 6 months.....	8	2	10
3	".....	6	4	10
3	" and 6 months.....	..	3	3
4	".....	3	1	4
4	" and 3 months.....	1	..	1
5	".....	3	..	3
6	".....	2	1	3
10	".....	1	1	2
Life	.....	..	1	1
Children	.....	12	14	26
Total.....		2,121	433	2,554

TABLE N.

Occupations of the Male Convicts received from January 1 to December 31, 18

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.
Agents.....	3	Brought forward.....
Actor.....	1	Carver.....
Artificial flower-maker.....	1	Cement roofer.....
Boatmen.....	50	Cage-maker.....
Butchers.....	50	Cornice-maker.....
Bootblacks.....	31	Carpet-weaver.....
Bakers.....	27	Cigar dealer.....
Barbers.....	19	Drivers.....
Blacksmiths.....	17	Druggists.....
Bricklayers.....	17	Dealers.....
Brass-finishers.....	14	Dock-builder.....
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	11	Deck hand.....
Barkeepers.....	10	Errand boys.....
Bookkeepers.....	10	Engineers.....
Boiler-makers.....	10	Expressmen.....
Bookbinders.....	7	Firemen.....
Brass-moulders.....	3	Farmers.....
Brewers.....	2	Flaggers.....
Boat-builders.....	2	Fishmongers.....
Box-maker.....	1	Ferry-masters.....
Bookseller.....	1	Furriers.....
Brass-worker.....	1	Fishermen.....
Bronzer.....	1	Florists.....
Boarding-house runner.....	1	Fruit dealers.....
Burnisher.....	1	Felt roofer.....
Brush-maker.....	1	Gardeners.....
Broom-maker.....	1	Gasfitters.....
Clerks.....	79	Glasscutters.....
Carpenters.....	66	Glassblowers.....
Cooks.....	45	Gilders.....
Cigarmakers.....	21	Grocers.....
Children.....	12	Gas-fixture-maker.....
Compositors.....	9	Goldbeater.....
Coopers.....	8	Hostlers.....
Carmen.....	6	Hatters.....
Chairmakers.....	6	Harness-makers.....
Coachmen.....	3	Horseshoer.....
Cabinet-makers.....	3	Hairbrush-maker.....
Comb-makers.....	3	Horsedealer.....
Conductors.....	3	Iron-railing-maker.....
Coach-painters.....	2	Iron-clipper.....
Cutlers.....	2	Iron-finisher.....
Confectioners.....	2	Iron-founder.....
Check boys.....	2	Interpreter.....
Caulkers.....	2	Junkmen.....
Corset-makers.....	2	Jewelers.....
Carriers.....	2	Journalists.....
Chandler.....	1	Japanners.....
Clockmaker.....	1	Janitor.....
Contractor.....	1	Laborers.....
Civil engineer.....	1	Longshoremen.....
Copyist.....	1	Lawyers.....
Cap-maker.....	1	Locksmiths.....
Cotton-dresser.....	1	Liquor dealers.....
Carried forward.....	578	Carried forward.....

TABLE N—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Brought forward.....	1359	Brought forward.....	1735
Photographers.....	2	Riveter.....	1
Others.....	2	Roofer.....	1
Lodging-house keeper.....	1	Shoemakers.....	78
Letter-carrier.....	1	Sailors.....	37
Lamp-maker.....	1	Stonecutters.....	20
Liveryman.....	1	Salesmen.....	9
Lard-refiner.....	1	Sailmakers.....	8
Machinists.....	17	Shoecutters.....	4
Moulders.....	12	Soda water manufacturers.....	2
Masons.....	4	Slate-roofers.....	2
Milkmen.....	4	Scissors-grinders.....	2
Merchants.....	2	Silverplaters.....	2
Marble polisher.....	1	Shoe-fitters.....	2
Messenger.....	1	Steam-fitters.....	2
Musician.....	1	Sewing-machine manufacturers.....	2
Marble-cutter.....	1	Stewards.....	3
Mattress-maker.....	1	Stablemen.....	2
Metal spinner.....	1	Sand-paper-maker.....	1
Newsboys.....	13	Steamboatman.....	1
Neckwear manufacturers.....	2	Silk weaver.....	1
Nailmaker.....	1	Stereotyper.....	1
Newsdealer.....	1	Soap-maker.....	1
Nickel-plater.....	1	Stenographer.....	1
None.....	1	Sugar-refiner.....	1
Printermen.....	17	Stonemason.....	1
Office boys.....	3	Speculator.....	1
Organists.....	2	Spring-maker.....	1
Plan-grinder.....	1	Shoe-finisher.....	1
Painters.....	63	Ship-chandler.....	1
Painters.....	57	Tailors.....	41
Painters.....	55	Tinsmiths.....	35
Painters.....	29	Teamsters.....	5
Painters.....	15	Tobacconists.....	3
Painters.....	11	Telegraph operator.....	1
Painters.....	8	Tin roofer.....	1
Painters.....	6	Trunk-maker.....	1
Painters.....	4	Typesetter.....	1
Painters.....	3	Tobacco inspector.....	1
Painters.....	2	Tobacco stripper.....	1
Painters.....	2	Tool-sharpener.....	1
Painters.....	2	Teacher.....	1
Painters.....	2	Tanner.....	1
Painters.....	2	Upholsterers.....	6
Painters.....	2	Umbrella-makers.....	6
Painters.....	1	Venders.....	3
Painters.....	1	Varnishers.....	3
Painters.....	1	Waiters.....	63
Painters.....	1	Whitewashers.....	12
Painters.....	1	Watchmen.....	2
Painters.....	1	Wood-carvers.....	2
Painters.....	1	Watchmakers.....	2
Painters.....	1	Waterman.....	1
Painters.....	2	Whipmaker.....	1
Painters.....	3	Weaver.....	1
Painters.....	2	Wheelwright.....	1
Painters.....	1	Wireworker.....	1
Painters.....	1		
Restaurant-keeper.....	1		
Carried forward.....	1735	Total.....	2121

TABLE O.

*Occupations of the Female Convicts received during the year ending
December 31, 1877.*

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Artificial Flower Maker.....	1	Brought forward.....	34
Book Folder.....	1	Laundresses.....	
Cooks.....	16	Milliner.....	
Children.....	14	Nurses.....	
Domestics.....	166	Operators.....	
Dressmakers.....	13	Paper Box Maker.....	
Dealer.....	1	Rag Picker.....	
Florist.....	1	Seamstresses.....	
Fur Finisher.....	1	Saleswoman.....	
Grocer.....	1	Shirt Maker.....	
Housekeepers.....	120	Shop Girl.....	
Hair Cloth Workers.....	2	Tailoress.....	
Hair Dressers.....	2	Tobacco Stripper.....	
Hoop Skirt Maker.....	1	Waitress.....	
Carried forward.....	340	Total.....	-

TABLE P.

*Report of Vegetables raised in Penitentiary Grounds, Blackwell's Island,
for the year 1877.*

68 Barrels Leeks.	59 Barrels Turnips.
1 " Eschalots.	63 " Carrots.
59 " Spinach.	40 " Parsley.
76 " Salad.	143 " Tomatoes.
129 " Radishes.	3 " Squash.
16 " Radish Greens.	16 " Corn.
16 " Turnip "	21 " Bell Peppers.
502 " Cabbage "	4 " Celery.
219 " Kohlrabi.	66 Heads Cauliflower.
389 " Cabbage.	878 Cucumbers.
54 " Onions.	3,810 Ears Green Corn.
3 " Beet Greens.	24 Bushels Lima Beans.
64 " Beets.	14,513 Pods Ochra.
23 " String Beans.	25 Tons Hay.

TABLE Q.

Labor Report, Penitentiary.

At Blacksmith's and Tinsmith's shops the male prisoners have been constantly employed in making and repairing iron bedsteads, various kinds of tools, articles of tinware, stove fittings, agricultural implements, iron, window and door frames and guards, repairing a large number of wagons, prison vans, ambulances, and carts ; made and repaired locks and keys, all tools and implements used in quarries, &c.

At Carpenter's and Painter's shops two new prison vans and one new buggy have been built and painted ; wagons, ambulances, prison vans, &c., repainted and repaired, all the boats repaired and painted ; steamboats "Fidelity" and "Minnahanonck" painted ; wheelbarrows made and repaired ; barrels coopered, water pails, fire buckets, cell buckets, tubs, benches, stoves, chairs, tables made for use of Department, and all the necessary repairs, alterations, painting, glazing, &c., throughout the prison. In addition to the above, two buildings for Maternity Hospital have been erected by prison labor.

At Tailor's shop 2,583 garments and 528 new cots have been made, and 9,139 articles of clothing and 1,333 cots repaired.

Broom, Mat and Brushmakers have made 549 dozen brooms, 518 dozen scrub brushes, &c.

At Shoe shop 11,163 pairs men's and women's shoes have been made, and 8,105 pairs repaired.

At Sewing room the female prisoners have made 4,162 garments ; 750 pillow ticks and cases ; 4,631 pairs shoes bound ; 890 woolen caps ; 390 pairs stockings and socks, sheets, towels, &c., and repaired 9,768 garments, 9,251 shirts, 3,616 pairs stockings, socks, &c.

At out-door labor 7,010 cubic feet of stone has been cut and dressed, 27,903 cubic feet of sea wall built at Randall's and Blackwell's Island, and a large quantity of stone has been broken, and roads made and repaired. All the stone has been quarried and cut by the prisoners.

A gang of prisoners has been at work through the year in filling in and grading grounds at upper end of Blackwell's Island.

A new boiler-house has also been constructed at the Work-House entirely by prison labor.

The average daily number of male prisoners during the 886. They have been employed as follows:

- 26 in Blacksmith and Tinner's shop, 304 days.
- 64 " Carpenter's and Painter's shop, 303 days.
- 93 " Shoemaker's, Tailor's and Broom-maker's shop, 304 d
- 46 " Randall's Island quarrying and building sea wall, 306
- 5 Repairing sea wall, 37 days.
- 98 on Blackwell's Island quarrying, 276 days.
- 50 " Ward's Island, 83 days.
- 88 Stone Breakers, 273 days.
- 56 " Cutters, 286 days.
- 16 in Guard Boats, 346 days.
- 21 " Repairing roads, 241 days.
- 3 " Improving roads immediately around the Prison, 23
- 30 as Gardener's, 299 days.
- 23 in Bucket Gang, 304 days.
- 10 as Whitewashers and Plasterers, 304 days.
- 76 in Discharging barges, filling in ground, grading, drawi
- general labor, 196 days.
- 8 Building new shop, 6 days.
- 3 as Masons, 48 days.
- 11 in Getting out ice, 12 days.
- 27 " Shoveling snow, 6 days.
- 79 Employed in and around the Prison as hall men, kitel
- ners, cooks, barbers, &c., continuously.
- 26 men continuously in Hospital or Lunatic Asylum.
- 27 " locked up.

The average daily number of female prisoners has been sewing room, 77; scrubbing and cleaning, and domestic lab house, 22; sick and disabled, or locked up, 20.



WORK-HOUSE, B. I.

FEBRUARY 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR—I most respectfully submit to your Honorable Board the following report for the year ending December 31, 1877.

The annexed statements detail in full the transactions for the year. The total cost for the past year was as follows :—

Provisions.	\$32,422 72
Clothing and Bedding.....	6,683 76
Salaries.....	12,494 73
Fuel.....	2,605 32
Miscellaneous.....	10,416 48
Total.....	\$64,623 01

TABLE A—Shows the cost per inmate per day and month, and includes Provisions, Clothing and Bedding, Fuel, and all articles charged by the Store Department to this Institution.

TABLE B—Is the Census Report for the year, and shows the number remaining on registers December 31, 1876, number received, discharged, escaped, and died during the year, and the number remaining on registers December 31, 1877, with a statement showing how and where this number were distributed.

TABLE C—Statement of Clothing, &c., made in Tailor shop for this and other Institutions in the Department during the year.

TABLE D—Statement of Clothing and Bedding and other articles made in Sewing room during the year.

TABLE E—Is a statement of the number of Shoes and Slippers made and Boots and Shoes repaired in Shoe shop; articles made in Harness shop, and Clothing, &c., repaired in Sewing room and Tailor shop during the year.

TABLES F and G—Are the Male and Female Labor Reports showing the total number of days' labor performed by the inmates of this Institution during the year.

TABLE H—Shows the number of days' labor supplied to the several Institutions in the Department by Work-House inmates transferred thereto during the year.

TABLE I—Is a statement showing the number of escapes of Work-House inmates during the year.

Our Census shows a total number of 20,251 inmates received during the year, as against 22,845 received during 1876. Of this number 2,000 were transferred as help to other Institutions, and deducting from this the patients in our house hospital, we had left about 8,000, a much less number for actual labor than in 1876, and yet the Labor Reports will show a greater amount of work performed than in the previous year.

The improvements made by your Honorable Board have been manifold, the most important of which I will herewith enumerate.

The change of the office from the female to the male portion of the prison is one of the most important that has been made during the year. This, with the transfer of the laundry to the female prison, totally precludes the possibility of any intercourse of the sexes.

During the year your Honorable Board appointed three female keepers, at an aggregate salary of \$46 per month, as a substitute for one male keeper at \$62 50 per month. I looked upon this change at first with distrust, but the practical results which have already been developed has shown its wisdom and its benefit to the Institution.

The female keepers appointed by you having been peculiarly adapted for their positions, I find that the female prisoners are far more orderly than when under the charge of a male officer. We have a much less number requiring punishment, and I attribute this to the wholesome influence of the females over their own sex.

The female night watch having been substituted for a male night guard, dispenses with the necessity of having a male officer in the female prison at night. This is looked upon as one of the best changes, in a moral point of view, made for the Institution.

The former Matron, Mrs. Barker, having resigned her position on the 1st of October, your Honorable Board appointed Mrs. Fitzsimmons, formerly Assistant Matron of the Penitentiary, to fill her place, and Miss McAuliffe as her assistant. Having a large number of women in the Sewing room, we are enabled to perform more work, maintain better discipline, and more properly attend to these women than heretofore.

I would here respectfully call your attention to the amount of work that has been done in our Sewing room during the past year; a reference to Table D will show a total number of 40,789 articles made for the several Institutions, as against 35,143 for the preceding year, being an increase in 1877 of 5,646. In addition to this all the necessary repairs to the bedding and female clothing have been performed here, amounting, on an average, to 9,000 articles monthly.

The prison is now so arranged that the only females who are permitted to enter the male portion of the building are those who are transferred to the Tailor shop to work; and in order to obviate the necessity of their going through the male prison your Honorable Board ordered an iron stairway to be erected, leading from the entrance of the chapel direct to the Tailor shop, which has been done; and by this improvement, and their labor being performed in an entirely separate room, they are entirely cut off from any communication with the male prisoners.

The old boiler house has been completely demolished, and a large and substantial building erected in its stead, with new boilers, which are fully capable of generating enough steam to do all our washing, cooking, &c., and to thoroughly heat the entire building. This edifice has been entirely put up by inmate labor, and is not only a useful but an ornamental structure.

Mention should also be made of the change made by your Honorable Board in the Shoe shop. Last August, in accordance with instructions received from you, this shop was removed from the upper floor of the southeast side of the building to the lower floor on same side. This is a great improvement as regards ventilation and light. It also greatly facilitates the removal of stock, as it was formerly necessary to use the elevator for this purpose, this being at times a great inconvenience. As shown in Table E, there have been 1,479 articles made and 6,359 repaired in this shop during the year, a good showing as compared with former years.

A great improvement has been made during the year in regard the Work-House help transferred to the Lunatic Asylum. Former sleeping accommodations were found for them at the latter place they now sleep here and are taken to and from the Asylum in charge of an officer detailed for that purpose.

Among the improvements now necessary, I desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the fact that the roof of this building is in a very bad condition, and much in need of immediate repair. It has been impossible for us to have this remedied, as we have had no slate roofer committed here for any length of time, (in actual numbers but two, who were committed for ten days each,) and a tin roofer, (very few of whom have been received in comparison with former years,) only makes matters worse, as we have found by experience. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a practical slate roofer be authorized to inspect and report what repairs are necessary.

The general health of our inmates has been good, having had but 658 patients in our house hospital, and of this number we have to report but 20 deaths.

I desire to call your attention to the constantly decreasing number of inmates. I attribute this, first, to the strict discipline enforced in regard to utilizing the labor of every person physically able to work. The close confinement to which the long-time prisoners are subjected, and the capture, followed by prompt punishment, of those who attempt to escape, have also helped to bring about this result. I consider it a wise policy not to make it attractive to these prisoners, but by putting them at hard work and giving them limited fare, cause them to feel that excessive drinking is a crime. These and other causes, which are patent to you, account for the decline in our Census.

A number of boys under sixteen years of age have been committed to this Institution during the past year, but have been, in accordance with your orders, returned to the committing magistrates, and either discharged or sent to some juvenile asylum. The classification of prisoners here has been such as to separate the young from the old offenders.

The following table shows the number of prisoners, both male and female, under nineteen years of age, who have been committed to this Institution during the past year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 years of age.....	1	..	1
12 " "	3	..	3
14 to 19 years of age.....	383	161	544
Total.....	387	161	548

The workings of the gangs outside have been faithfully supervised by Deputy Superintendent Daly, and my thanks are specially due him for his active efforts and hearty co-operation with me in everything beneficial to the Institution.

The hospitals have been faithfully attended to by Dr. Holmes, for the statistics of which I refer you to the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, to whom they have been forwarded.

Father Chambon and the Rev. Mr. Searles have been unremitting in their attention to the spiritual welfare of the inmates.

The duties of the laundry have been carefully attended to by Mrs. Dunne, who, with an average number of but thirty-five help, has turned out over 9,000 articles each week.

The innovations made in the Sewing room since Mrs. Fitzsimmons has taken charge are also worthy of mention.

In closing, I would express my thanks to your Honorable Board for the many kindnesses received at your hands, and hope to merit your confidence in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTHONY ALLAIRE,

Superintendent.

TABLE B,

Census Report, Work-House, B. I., for the year ending December 31, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on Registers December 31, 1876.....	1,298	834	2,132
“ received during the year ending December 31, 1877,	9,518	10,733	20,251
Totals.....	10,816	11,567	22,383
Number discharged during the year.....	9,795	10,737	20,532
“ escaped “ “.....	65	19	84
“ died “ “.....	28	15	43
Totals.....	9,888	10,771	20,659
Number remaining on Registers December 31, 1877.....	928	796	1,724

*How and where the Numbers remaining on Registers, December 31, 1877,
were distributed.*

	HELP.		PATIENTS.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Charity Hospital.....	22	36	8	35	101
Bellevue “.....	6	24	..	..	30
Randall's Island Hospital.....	9	60	..	..	69
“ “ Farm.....	11	..	..	..	11
Hart's Island Hospital.....	2	26	5	..	33
Lunatic Asylum.....	26	13	..	..	39
Alms-house.....	..	34	10	7	51
Infants' Hospital.....	14	23	..	..	37
N. Y. City Asylum for Insane..	61	40	..	..	101
Branch of Work-house, H. I.....	215	29	..	..	244
Homoeopathic Hospital, W. I.....	24	51	..	..	75
Work-house, B. I.....	515	418	..	..	933
Totals.....	905	754	23	42	1,724

TABLE C.

Statement showing quantities of Clothing, &c., made for the several Institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at Tailor's Shop, Work-House, B. I., for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

INSTITUTIONS.	Men's Winter Pants, pairs.	Men's Summer Pants, pairs.	Men's Jackets.	Boys' Winter Pants, pairs.	Boys' Jackets.	Suits Men's Clothes.	Men's Caps.	Canvas Horse Covers.	Restraining Suits.	Restraining Dresses.	Straight Jackets.	Men's Mittens, pairs.	Men's Overcoats.	Men's Denim Pants.	Men's Denim Jackets.	American Flags.
Work-House.....	539	600	393	..	..	4	750	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Charity Hospital.....	75	200	25	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	12	11	..	..	..	..
Milvne Hospital.....	79	..	..	25	25	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunatic Asylum.....	24	100	24	..	..	1	12	..	60	24	25	..	..	..	..	..
Bard's Island Hospital.....	200	176	164	210	210	1	150	..	..	6	..	..	..	298	..	..
Infants' Hospital.....	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Homeopathic Hospital.....	225	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	72	..
Deane Asylum, W. L.....	710	..	739	..	..	..	250	..	2	10	..	..	..	7.0	500	..
Branch Workhouse.....	..	200	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hart's Island Hospital.....	60	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	75	..	..
Steamboats.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
City Prison.....	150	120	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Office.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Store Department.....	..	..	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Total.....	1862	1476	1722	235	235	36	1162	11	2	60	40	310	13	1217	572	4

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE C.

Men's winter pants.....	1862	Amount brought forward.....	6,741
" summer ".....	1476	Restraining dresses.....	60
" jackets.....	1722	Straight jackets.....	40
Boys' winter pants.....	235	Men's mit ens, "pairs".....	310
" jackets.....	235	" overcoats.....	13
Men's suits, complete.....	36	" denim pants.....	1217
" caps.....	1162	" " jackets.....	572
Horse covers, "canvas".....	11	American flags.....	4
Restraining suits.....	2	Total.....	8,957
Amount forward.....	6,741		

TABLE E.

Statement showing the number of Shoes, etc., Made and Repaired at S. Articles Made at Harness Shop, and Statement of Clothing, etc., R Sewing Room and Tailor Shop, Work-House, B. I., for the year 1877.

INSTITUTIONS.	MADE.				Total
	Women's Shoes.	Women's Slippers.	Men's Shoes.	Girls' Shoes.	
Work-House, B. I.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.
Lunatic Asylum, B. I. ....	..	..	..	..	37
Insane Asylum, W. I. ....	..	..	..	..	73
Randall's Island Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	27
Charity Hospital. ....	..	..	..	..	37
Randall's Island Farm .....	..	..	..	..	1
Infants' Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	14
Bellevue Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	11
Hart's Island Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	7
Store Department	502	600	77	300	
Steamboats .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	502	600	75	300	6271

MADE.		REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM.	
Pairs women's shoes	502	Men's shirts	6
" " slippers	600	Women's dresses	2
" men's shoes	77	" chemises	2
" girls' shoes	300	" petticoats	1
		Men's pants	1
		Nightgowns .....	..
		Pillow ticks .....	..
		Bed ticks .....	..
		Sheets .....	..
		Pillow cases .....	..
		Boat covers .....	..
		American flags .....	..
		Lining for horse collars .....	..
		REPAIRED IN TAILOR SHOP.	
		Men's pants	3
		" jackets	1
		" caps .....	..
		Horse covers .....	..
		" blankets .....	..

REPAIRED.	
Pairs shoes	6,271
" boots	88
Total	7,838

HARNESS SHOP.	
Making and repairing harness, etc., for the several Institutions in the Department.	
LOOM ROOM.	
Wove 764 yards rag carpet.	

1

TABLE IV.
Male Labor Report, Work-House, B. I., for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

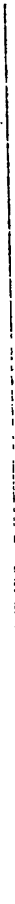
MONTH.	STEAMBOAT.	BAKERY.	KITCHEN.	STABLE.	STONE DEPARTMENT.	WALL HALL.	CARPENTERS.	ALMS-HOUSE SHOP.	PAINT SHOP.	ENGINE ROOM AND GAS HOUSE.	BARBER SHOP.	ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.	GARDENS.	BLACKSMITH SHOP.	PENITENTIARY.	LUNATIC ASYLUM.	SHOE SHOP.	TAILOR SHOP.	HARRIS SHOP.	LOOM ROOM.	MATERNITY ROOM.	NEW BOILER HOUSE.
January.....	1012	1586	645	531	858	1512	78	968	191	549	121	2973	885	52	140	414	882	462	126	53	...	...
February.....	1049	1490	620	523	741	1784	68	732	171	447	144	2824	819	31	230	506	785	503	122	46	...	...
March.....	1183	1802	668	667	870	2043	69	717	153	496	146	2825	1069	47	...	661	782	456	123	29	...	...
April.....	1051	1568	591	661	817	1906	65	561	84	481	96	2389	989	51	...	443	601	277	56	21	646	...
May.....	1047	1574	622	600	784	1699	22	305	121	479	126	2189	964	34	...	427	383	195	26	17	663	...
June.....	1312	1574	566	728	468	1713	36	260	98	416	58	1830	852	36	...	416	228	234	10	..	526	...
July.....	1010	1281	560	521	408	1546	41	266	95	364	58	1208	858	42	...	577	492	198	39	28	104	...
August.....	936	1332	437	489	506	1517	97	376	100	344	89	1544	619	31	...	401	485	94	66	34	91	...
September...	870	1260	403	416	372	1334	84	349	92	250	71	1864	665	22	...	367	438	159	34	..	46	...
October.....	902	1320	425	460	470	1341	67	409	130	270	110	2191	614	42	...	392	489	186	38	5	63	...
November...	980	1316	388	405	446	1144	53	517	186	316	98	1617	825	49	...	386	425	139	58	..	...	268
December...	915	1384	417	389	452	1088	49	431	154	350	69	1331	678	47	...	458	422	213	76	26	...	221
Total.....	12277	17287	6342	6410	7192	18627	729	5691	1575	4762	1186	24794	9568	484	370	5448	6492	3116	774	289	2139	489

Total number days' labor, 136,101.

TABLE G.

Female Labor Report, Work-House, B. I., for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

MONTHS.	SEWING ROOM.						LAUNDRY.		FEMALE HALL.				TAILOR SHOP.		MALE HALL.	
	Sewing.	Knitting.	Repairing.	Blinding Shoes.	Sewing Rags.	Cutting Rags.	Washing.	Ironing.	Dining Rooms.	Scrubbers.	Tier Women.	Sundry Work.	Tailoresses.	Bakery.		STEAMBOATS.
January.....	1172	1208	166	75	150	103	1339	26	301	541	155	155	645	104	281	289
February.....	1922	886	131	44	137	88	1251	24	291	549	140	140	479	97	281	...
March.....	1742	785	179	6	158	88	1411	27	314	626	155	155	678	111	334	...
April.....	1604	466	46	50	...	...	1278	25	304	581	150	150	562	111	328	...
May.....	961	487	154	15	27	26	1321	26	341	623	155	155	496	111	323	...
June.....	874	635	141	13	...	...	1310	26	333	580	150	153	508	111	324	...
July.....	1723	1293	201	40	27	27	1215	81	340	600	160	158	520	110	327	...
August.....	2401	2001	270	31	27	27	1326	53	334	650	155	160	320	82	328	...
September.....	1671	1057	250	50	...	...	1275	28	360	610	150	180	355	80	330	...
October.....	1588	1342	270	75	...	...	1303	25	365	656	150	175	325	75	465	...
November.....	1325	1080	144	15	...	...	1214	26	315	650	150	160	280	72	436	...
December.....	2313	783	159	36	...	...	1187	28	325	645	145	182	275	78	416	...
Total.....	19286	11923	2111	450	526	359	15430	396	3923	7351	1815	1923	5443	1142	4163	289



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TABLE I.
Statement showing the number of Inmates of the Work-House derived from the various Institutions during the year ending December 31, 1877.

[illegible]

Comparative Statement of Elopements for the years 1876 and 1877.

Total number eloped during the year 1876, 67 Males, 55 Females.....	Total 122
" " " " 1877, 65 " 19 "	" 84
Showing a decrease in 1877 of.....	" 38

BRANCH WORK-HOUSE, H. I.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—I herewith respectfully submit my annual report as Warden of Branch Work-house for the year ending December 31st, 1877.

Annexed will be found three tables giving information relative to census, crop raised, and work done in shoemaker and tailor shops.

Table A will show that at present there are 215 male and 29 female Work-house inmates, a number much smaller than at a corresponding date last year, in consequence of four buildings formerly dormitories for Work-house help being devoted to Branch Lunatic Asylum purposes, thereby restricting our former accommodations; still ample room exists for housing a sufficient number of help to do all the improvements necessary at this Institution and Hart's Island Hospital.

Table B shows the amount of work done by tailors and shoemakers, as also in the Sewing room in charge of Matron.

Table C specifies the total amount of crop raised during the year, which shows a considerable increase over last year's product.

During the year, the mechanics have been busily engaged, at their respective occupations. Many important alterations and additions have been completed.

The carpenters sheathed three buildings both inside and outside, they also erected a substantial storm house, with stone foundation, for the pumps which supply this Institution and Branch Lunatic Asylum; made 42 window frames, 8 door frames, 2 water closets, 3 ventilators, 125 hammer handles, 2 mortar floats, 4 baker's peels, 4 bath rooms, 4 water closets, and 4 rooms for attendants, Branch

Lunatic Asylum; also 6 dining tables for same, 2 feed boxes for stable, a shed over cistern at laundry, 2 dough troughs, as also a great deal of miscellaneous repairing.

MASONS.—Cut and laid 4,024 feet rubble and dressed masonry, 3,400 brick, constructed 3 brick chimneys and 2 brick basins.

PLASTERERS.—Laid 205 yards plastering.

TINSMITHS.—Laid 15,350 square feet tin roofing, besides keeping in repair tin leaders, putting up stoves, keeping in order kitchen utensils, and sundry repairs.

BLACKSMITHS.—Made 22 window gratings for male dormitories, 32 ventilators for allowing free ventilation underneath floors of Branch Lunatic Asylum; 1 dozen wrenches, assorted sizes, sharpened pick-axes, crowbars, stone-cutter's tools, hand-drills, shod horses, etc.

PAINTERS.—Painted 4 buildings inside and outside, 9 tin roofs with metallic paint, keeping in neat order the various buildings and many articles of a minor nature painted, etc., etc.

OTHER WORK.—223 yards sea-wall built, 3,679 feet stone paving, 175 yards broken stone laid, 285 yards earth removed, 419 lineal feet roadway, 21 feet wide, 5,880 feet land graded.

CITY CEMETERY.—7 trenches 45 feet by 14 feet by 8½ feet deep, dug; 1 trench 55 feet by 14 feet by 7 feet deep, dug; 1 trench 75 feet by 16 by 7 feet deep, dug.

HART'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.—Made 285 feet roadway 18 feet wide, 40 yards broken stone laid, 2,830 day's work done.

NEW PAVILIONS.—Now in course of erection, 11,000 brick were laid, 127 yards rubble foundation, 205 cubic yards earth excavated.

Compared with the buildings, as they appeared three years ago in their then dilapidated condition, a vast improvement is discernible, with the exception of five; the buildings, twenty-five in number, are now provided with rubble, dressed stone, and brick foundations; nine buildings have been also provided with good and substantial tin roofs.

The health of the inmates in general, has been exceedingly good, only one death occurring, and that caused by exposure and want of proper nourishment previous to admission to this Institution.

The Resident Physician of Hart's Island Hospital regularly attends to the medical wants of the inmates at 7 A. M., daily.

Our National holidays, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, as also Christmas day, were duly honored, an abundant supply of turke chickens, etc., being furnished by the generosity of your Honorable Board.

All the material necessary for the alteration and improvement the buildings, as also for the well-being of the Institution has been most promptly furnished.

Rev. Father Michel, of the Roman Catholic and Rev. Marin Willett, of the Protestant faith, have been indefatigable in administering to the spiritual wants of their respective denominations.

Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

100

BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, H. I.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR—I herewith respectfully present my report of the operations of Branch Lunatic Asylum, Hart's Island, from June 23d to December 31st, 1877.

The appended tables A to I, furnish many particulars relative to the inmates.

In a communication from your Honorable Board, May 31st, I was instructed to prepare four of the buildings formerly used for Work-House inmates, for the reception of female lunatics from Lunatic Asylum, B. I., the buildings of the latter Institution being incapable of meeting the demands made upon them.

Accordingly I had the said buildings altered, repaired and improved in such a manner, as to render them comfortable for their accommodation.

Attached to each building is a nurse's room, bath room, and water closet, the latter two of which are kept constantly supplied with an abundance of water, by means of a two-inch iron pipe, which leads from one of our wells and is connected with a tank in each dormitory, said tank being capable of containing 700 gallons of water, also 400 feet drain pipe were laid, connected with, and for the accommodation of said buildings.

On June 23d, 50 patients arrived in charge of Dr. Christianson, two nurses and one male night attendant. July 3d, 25, and October 10th, patients in charge of two nurses arrived.

Geo. W. Faller, M. D., was appointed assistant physician on July 4th, to relieve Dr. Christianson who was only temporarily in charge.

The former gentleman tendered his resignation September 17th, which was accepted, and I received instructions from your Honorable Board that Dr. Duffoo would take temporary charge.

Two additional nurses have been appointed since the organization of this Institution, there are, therefore, five day and one night attendant, consequently the patients are at all times under proper supervision.

Deeming it not proper to leave the patients during the night without some responsible person in charge, the male attendant's duties being mainly confined to out-door watching—I recommended to your Honorable Board the necessity of paid female night attendants, and was promptly supplied with four.

The arrangement caused the duties of the male night attendant to be limited to out-door work, and prevents him having access to the buildings during the night except when called upon by the female (paid) night attendant.

The patients have greatly improved since their transfer here. On their arrival I observed the majority to be sullen and inactive. Of several cases I will mention only one. I was informed by Dr. Christianson, who accompanied the patients from Blackwell's Island, that she had not spoken for months previous and was exceedingly morose in her manner. In a short time a great change took place and she is now, except at short intervals, quite communicative and docile in disposition and manner.

From my limited experience with this class of patients, I am enabled to state that by constantly supplying them with work suitable to their physical and mental condition, such as sewing, knitting, sweeping, scrubbing, etc., beneficial results would follow to themselves and to the Institution.

Therefore, a certain number, in each dormitory, are now detailed to do the scrubbing, sweeping, and making of beds, as also keeping their dining and recreation hall in order. There are likewise a number who do sewing and knitting, all the clothing worn by the patients being made by themselves. By having the patients do the work above mentioned, I am enabled to dispense with Work-House help which otherwise could not be done.

Exercise is afforded those physically able, when weather permits on the grounds surrounding the Institution. Those too feeble

remain in one dormitory in charge of a nurse. In this way two subjects are gained, a healthful change for the patient and a thorough ventilation of the dormitories during their absence. There is also a large hall to which they are taken when weather does not permit out-door exercise, where the space at command permits entire freedom of movement.

These changes, slight as they may appear, seem to infuse a more healthy tone of mind and physique.

If any of the patients be sick and require medical treatment, they are immediately transferred from their respective wards to a dormitory set apart for such cases, where they can be treated and nursed to better advantage.

The death rate has been exceedingly low, only three deaths occurring since the opening of the Institution.

The dining-room is situated about 200 feet distant from the dormitories; the patients, therefore, do not experience much inconvenience in going to or from their meals. They are well cared for, and are as comfortable as possible, being warmly clad and their food good and nutritious; and observation leads me to believe that a great deal can be accomplished for the benefit—physical and mental—of these poor creatures by kind and sympathetic treatment, except on certain occasions when more forcible measures are necessary.

On the 4th of July, an abundance of cakes, oranges and lemonade were freely dispensed, and Christmas and Thanksgiving were duly observed, an abundance of poultry, etc., marking the occasion, for which favors we are indebted to your generosity.

The spiritual welfare of the patients has been zealously attended to by Rev. Father Michel, of the Roman Catholic Church and Rev. Marinus Willett, of the Protestant denomination.

Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

TABLE A.
General Statement.

	Native.	Foreign.	Total
Admitted, June 23 to December 31, 1877.....	10	85	95
Returned to Lunatic Asylum, B. I.	1	3	4
Died.....	3	3	6
Remaining January 1, 1878.....	9	79	88

TABLE B.
Number Admitted ; Returned to Lunatic Asylum, B. I. ; as also the number of Deaths during the year 1877.

MONTH.	ADMITTED.			RETURNED.			DIED.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
June.....	3	47	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
July.....	4	21	25	..	2	2	..	..	..
August.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
September.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
October.....	3	17	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
December.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10	85	95	1	3	4	..	3	3

TABLE I.

Amount and Location of Assets Held and Reported to Income Tax for year 1937.

Month	Assets					Liabilities				
	Real Estate	Personal	Equities	Payables	Real Estate	Payables	Equities	Payables	Equities	Payables
June....										
July....		25	10							
August....			10							
September....										
October....										
November....	4	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
December....										
Total	4	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE II.

Names of Income Taxpayers for year 1937.

Names	Total	Names	Total
Ireland	1	Carried forward	50
England	1		
Germany	1		
United States	1		
Sweden	1		
Hungary	1		
Carried forward	50	Total	50

TABLE III.

Age of Income Taxpayers for year 1937.

Age	Total	Age	Total
Between 20 and 30 years	1	Carried forward	50
" 30 - 40 "	1	Between 40 and 50 years	1
" 40 - 50 "	1	" 50 - 60 "	1
" 50 - 60 "	1		
Carried forward	50	Total	50

Civil Condition of Inmates admitted during the year 1877.

CIVIL CONDITION.	TOTAL.
Single.....	46
Married.....	26
Widowed.....	15
Unknown.....	8
Total.....	95

TABLE G.

Religious Belief of Inmates admitted during the year.

RELIGION.	TOTAL.
Catholic.....	66
Protestant.....	24
Unknown.....	5
Total.....	95

TABLE H.

Duration of Insanity at the time of admission of inmates during the year 1877.

DURATION.	TOTAL.	DURATION.	TOTAL.
From 1 to 3 years.....	29	Brought forward.....	92
" 3 " 6 ".....	17	From 18 to 24 years.....	1
" 6 " 12 ".....	40	" 24 " 30 ".....	2
" 12 " 18 ".....	6	Total.....	95
Carried forward.....	92		

TABLE I.

Diseases of those who Died during the year 1877.

September, Pneumonia and Exhaustion.....	1
November, Enteritis and Phthisis.....	2
Total.....	3



CITY CEMETERY.

HART'S ISLAND, December 31, 1877.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR—I herewith submit my eighth annual report of City Cemetery.

The annexed table will show that 2,251 bodies were interred and whence they have been received, of which 24 were placed in separate graves, and 38 were delivered to friends for interment in other cemeteries, upon permits from Board of Health.

A gang of 20 men, in charge of a keeper, were employed in digging trenches, making and repairing roads, walks, and preparing and keeping the grounds in neat and proper order.

By a resolution of your Honorable Board, dated April 25th, I was instructed to locate and prepare a stone foundation for a monument in "Soldier's Plot," in accordance with drawings and specifications. Work was immediately commenced, foundation completed, and on 24th May, a marble monument, 14 feet high, was erected by Reno Post No. 44, G. A. R., to the memory of the soldiers who served in the late war, and who through necessity had to seek protection and charity in the institutions controlled by your Honorable Board. On the 30th May (Decoration Day) the Post, accompanied by Major-General Henry C. Barnum, Major Bullard, Captain H. C. Perley, and a number of invited guests, prominent among whom was the President of the Department of Public Charities and Correction Thomas S. Brennan, Esq., proceeded to the Cemetery. The monument being unveiled, was presented by Major Bullard, on behalf of Reno Post No. 44, G. A. R., to President Brennan, who accepted the same in the name of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The graves were decorated with a profusion of choice flowers, and an oration suitable to the occasion, delivered by General Barnum, closed the exercises of the day.

While the monument adorns the Cemetery, it is also a proof that these brave soldiers are not forgotten by their comrades and friends, who by their presence showed respect and honor for the defenders of their country.

Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INTERMENTS

In City Cemetery, Hart's Island, and whence received, during the year 1877.

MONTHS.	FROM CITY.														FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.					FROM WARD'S ISLAND.		FROM HART'S ISLAND.			Totals.							
	Out-door Poor.	City Prison.	99th Street Hospital.	New York Hospital.	St. Francis Hospital.	Mount Sinai Hospital.	Roosevelt Hospital.	German Hospital.	Presbyterian Hospital.	St. Luke's Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital.	Foundling Asylum.	Nursery and Child's Hospital.	Colored Home Hospital.	Morgue.	Bellvue Hospital.	Riverside Hospital.	Fever Hospital.	Charity Hospital.	Penitentiary.	Alms-House.	Work-House.	Lunatic Asylum.		New York City Asylum for Insane.	Homoeopathic Hospital.	From Ruskell's Island.	Hart's Island Hospital.	Branch Work-House.	Branch Lunatic Asylum.	
January	63	..	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	17	2	8	8	10	..	..	24	1	8	1	6	2	2	3	..	4	..	..	187
February	44	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	11	6	9	..	2	..	27	1	6	..	1	..	6	1	4	..	..	187
March	60	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	16	2	8	11	11	1	19	..	17	..	2	2	1	7	..	11	1	..	174	
April	55	1	..	..	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	9	6	7	14	13	1	26	1	8	8	6	6	6	7	2	9	0	..	..	179
May	80	..	4	3	..	2	1	1	7	3	9	30	16	1	23	1	8	8	4	3	14	1	10	4	1	7	200
June	66	..	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	12	3	9	16	17	0	19	1	12	1	3	3	8	11	4	10	10	..	..	203
July	139	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	27	6	11	20	21	1	30	..	12	..	8	6	6	3	13	13	13	..	..	316
August	94	1	4	6	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	27	3	8	16	16	..	19	9	10	9	..	3	3	5	7	7	..	..	..	340
September	71	1	..	0	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	3	6	14	16	1	21	..	4	1	3	1	1	1	18	19	19	..	1	104
October	77	1	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	8	19	26	1	16	..	7	1	4	3	3	3	13	13	13	..	..	109
November	41	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	2	11	17	..	16	..	4	3	6	2	..	..	1	7	7	1	9	126
December	57	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	6	10	6	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	9	1	0	..	..	108
Total	847	5	32	26	8	20	6	8	6	3	..	166	40	92	167	178	11	..	947	7	93	16	100	99	93	93	104	5	8	..	3284	

OUT-DOOR POOR.

MARCH 18, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR—I would respectfully submit the following report of the Out-Door Poor Department for the year ending December 31, 1877.

Admissions to the different Institutions.

ADULTS.

To Examining Physician.....	15,725	
“ Charity Hospital <i>direct</i>	1,895	
“ Homœopathic Hospital <i>direct</i>	199	
“ Randall's Island Hospital <i>direct</i>	478	
“ Alms-House.....	1,569	
“ Work-House.....	95	
“ Colored Home.....	527	
		20,488

CHILDREN.

To Infants' Hospital.....	858	
“ Nursery “.....	189	
		1,047
Discharged to Parents and Guardians.....	431	
Interments in City Cemetery.....	1,594	
Requisitions granted on complaint of abandonment.....	792	
Number of families supplied with coal.....		15,416
Amount of Coal distributed.....	7,734 tons.	
Number of adult blind relieved with money.....		400
Amount distributed to same.....	\$20,000.	

There has been transportation afforded to 1,351 persons to reach their homes, at a cost of \$2,216 32, thereby preventing them from becoming a charge to the county.

Yours very truly,

GEO. KELLOCK,

Superintendent Out-Door Poor.

**BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF,
FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.**

JANUARY 18, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Apothecary of the Bureau for Medical and Surgical Relief of Out-Door Poor, for the year 1877, showing a large increase in the number of patients receiving medical and surgical aid during that period over any previous year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.,

Secretary Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons, O. D. P.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF, }
OUT-DOOR POOR, January 1, 1878. }

I. E. TAYLOR, M. D.,

President Medical Board, Bureau Out-Door Poor.

SIR.—I respectfully submit the following statistics of this Bureau, for the year 1877. Table A, exhibits the number of new patients. Table B, exhibits the number of visits by patients. Table C, exhibits the number of prescriptions, and Table D the expenses for Medicines, etc., etc.

JOHN MURPHY,

Apothecary.

TABLE A.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	TOTAL.
January.....	135	584	79	492	380	31	62	176	5	370	2314
February.....	138	647	92	603	467	46	72	177	14	371	2627
March.....	100	576	80	572	442	54	53	149	6	354	2386
April.....	129	672	78	515	475	52	63	164	7	339	2494
May.....	106	668	82	587	536	51	49	191	10	379	2659
June.....	122	679	84	392	553	46	71	196	17	379	2539
July.....	151	840	77	376	516	43	65	205	19	311	2603
August.....	143	948	115	481	614	57	72	268	14	387	3099
September.....	122	869	101	478	459	35	71	221	17	330	2703
October.....	134	890	123	424	477	38	72	240	17	396	2811
November.....	80	658	122	364	410	52	56	205	12	303	2262
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1453	8723	1138	5887	5777	589	762	2406	154	4197	31056
1876.....	1380	8204	803	6229	5086	460	1010	1845	122	3591	28730
Increase.....	73	519	335	....	691	129	....	561	32	606	2326

TABLE B.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	TOTAL.
January.....	449	1323	354	1695	1500	319	361	601	56	1220	7878
February.....	548	1388	371	1815	1644	334	378	524	56	1240	8298
March.....	478	1194	392	2058	1683	408	398	595	73	1313	8592
April.....	552	1350	431	1826	1748	442	359	472	68	1399	8647
May.....	441	1366	427	1745	1891	424	400	476	78	1363	8611
June.....	453	1159	526	1436	1644	387	308	538	69	1313	7833
July.....	517	1390	456	1405	1535	321	347	623	81	1255	7930
August.....	503	1572	374	1511	1773	306	416	653	63	1381	8552
September.....	509	1481	397	1039	1564	229	322	622	79	1186	7428
October.....	528	1537	581	1741	1609	238	406	663	89	1254	8646
November.....	374	1279	454	1609	1290	369	337	629	63	1210	7614
December.....	393	1250	469	1765	1306	342	352	686	71	1089	7723
Total.....	5745	16289	5232	19645	19187	4119	4384	7082	846	15223	97752
1876.....	5657	17325	4494	21041	17742	2398	4217	6608	647	12471	92600
Increase.....	88	....	738	....	1445	1721	167	474	199	2752	5152

TABLE C.

MONTHS.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestion.	Nerves.	Skin.	Male Genitals.	Orthopedic Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total.
January.....	472	1506	273	2062	1362	288	420	665	15	817	7880
February.....	610	1523	298	2507	1990	312	401	656	7	903	9207
March.....	533	1395	304	2719	1860	336	346	646	17	989	9145
April.....	628	1564	333	2288	1678	297	313	523	13	946	8583
May.....	498	1565	320	2176	1777	281	294	522	20	793	8246
June.....	470	1366	340	1807	1884	264	348	627	21	882	8009
July.....	589	1637	353	1635	1761	245	377	694	9	760	8070
August.....	556	1764	301	1908	1793	270	376	758	11	1008	8745
September.....	598	1774	315	2140	1834	207	342	769	14	829	8822
October.....	486	1953	383	2293	1838	230	444	796	21	728	9172
November.....	398	1467	329	2220	1430	300	312	716	14	658	7784
December.....	442	1500	316	2580	1498	331	318	826	23	716	8550
Total.....	6280	18954	3865	26335	20705	3361	4291	8198	195	10029	102213
1876.....	5827	19704	3590	27127	20229	2645	4989	7411	164	8875	100561
Increase.....	453	....	275	....	476	716	....	787	31	1154	1652

TABLE D.

Expenses of Bureau for the year 1877.

Expenses for Medicines for 1877.....	\$4,917 50
Stock on hand December 31, 1876.....	226 84
	<u>\$5,144 34</u>
Stock on hand December 31, 1877.....	130 21
	<u>\$5,014 13</u>

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, January 1, 1878.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

President Department of

Public Charities and Correction.

SIR.—I transmit the following as the Report of the Photographic Department for the past year. It has continued the work of illustrating important operations in Surgery, and the application of new and modified methods of treatment, the peculiarities of which could not well be understood by mere written records. The progressive results of various methods have in some cases been fully illustrated by many plates to serve as guides or warnings in the treatment of future cases of like character.

The Photographing of the unknown dead at the Morgue has, in many instances during the past year, continued to show the importance of this beneficent and humane feature of the Department work.

Below will be found a summary of the work done and the cost incurred :

Miscellaneous cases photographed during the year.....	102
Morgue " " " "	44
Total.....	146
Stock and Chemicals on hand January 1, 1877.	\$ 64 27
" " purchased during year.....	114 10
	<u>\$178 37</u>
" " expended during year.	\$118 95
Balance on hand January 1, 1878.....	59 42
Value of work done	\$910 00.

Respectfully submitted,

O. G. MASON,

Photographer.

JOHN FREY,

Superintendent.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1877.

HON. THOMAS S. BRENNAN,
*President Department of
Public Charities and Correction.*

SIR.—The Managers of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans would call the attention of the public—and especially of those who have contributed to aid them in their work—to their Annual Report for the year 1877.

During the year our house has been full; we have cared for a larger number of children than ever before. We have arranged another nursery-room for the accommodation of the younger children, but still have to refuse admission to all under two years of age. We look forward hopefully to the time when our patrons shall furnish us with means to complete our building and provide a home for these little ones.

Of those admitted to the asylum during this year, several have been found in circumstances of peculiar destitution. Two little girls, aged nine and six years, were deserted by their mother while their father was at sea. They were found wandering in the streets, half naked and miserable, and committed to our care by the Police Court. Some months later their father returned; after searching some time for his children he traced them to our Institution. A child of two years, who was entered by the name of "Eddie," was brought to us by a young man who knew neither the child's name nor that of his father, though the father had consented to have him placed in the asylum. The child appeared to have been crippled by neglect or abuse; he is greatly improved in health, and is regaining the use of his limbs.

One orphan lad was brought to us from the Tombs, where he had been sent on account of his destitute and homeless condition. Another, also a full orphan, came to New York from Jamaica, W. I., working his passage in a sailing vessel. He was found in the street in a filthy and destitute condition, and committed to the asylum.

A lad was employed after the death of his mother by a blind man, to lead him through the streets while begging for his living. Being cruelly treated by the blind man he left his service, and wandered through the city homeless for several weeks, sleeping at night in wagons, or anywhere he could find shelter. His miserable condition excited the pity of a kind colored woman, who brought him to the asylum.

These instances will be sufficient to show the helpless and suffering condition from which many of the children of our Institution have been rescued.

Our Superintendent's report will give the statistics of all children who have been received. Of those returned by the employer, we have one young girl, who comes back to us in feeble condition, with incurable disease of the lungs. She has been in our hospital many months, gradually declining, yet at times almost comfortable under the kind care of our nurse and matron.

One lad, who was especially anxious for an education, has been sent to Hampton College, the necessary funds having been donated for that purpose.

There has been a necessity for especial outlay this year by the purchase of fourteen lots of ground adjoining our property, and forming a part of the block on which our buildings are placed. It was not deemed judicious to allow this property to pass into the hands of those who might use it in such a way as to injure our Institution. It has also been necessary to incur considerable expense on account of the opening of 144th Street, which forms the northern boundary of our property. The street being graded so much lower than our grounds, we were obliged to erect a strong wall to support our land. We have now the entire block lying between 143d and 144th Streets, which affords ample space for play-grounds, even when our building shall be completed.

In reviewing the work of the past year, the Managers would express their gratitude to our Heavenly Father that they have been enabled to give the comforts of a home and the advantages of education and religious training to so large a number of this very helpless class of children. Many of those who have been inmates of our Institution are now worthy members of society. Some of them return to thank us for our kindness and care in their days of orphanage. In a letter to one of the managers, a former inmate,

now a wife and mother, anxiously striving to rear her children in the ways of the Lord, writes: "If there is one thing for which I do feel thankful, it is the religious instruction I received in my youth, which has followed me all through life."

The health of the Institution has been reasonably good during the year. We continue to rely on the good judgment and kind care of our physician, Dr. Frothingham. We are glad, in this our public report, to acknowledge the faithful and efficient services of our Superintendent and Matron; also to express our thanks to the societies who have aided us in making the almost numberless garments required in our large family.

Our thanks are due also to Rev. Wm. E. Griffis, of Schenectady, for his pleasant and instructive lecture on "Japan and the Japanese," which was followed by gifts of curiosities to the children in the hospital. Also to Mr. Wm. Barnes for his kind invitation for the children to visit the Fair of the American Institute. One hundred were present and enjoyed the treat exceedingly.

We most gratefully acknowledge all donations, subscriptions, and legacies, trusting that our Treasurer's annual report will satisfy all that their gifts have been well invested, that we have used all prudence and judgment in our expenditures to the best of our ability.

TEACHER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR.

From Dec., 1876, to Dec., 1877.

Number of children taught during the year.....	334	Writing from dictation.....	118
Number of children now receiving instruction.....	267	Writing sentences.....	165
Alphabet class.....	32	Writing composition.....	88
Spell only.....	46	Written arithmetic.....	165
Read imperfectly.....	56	Mental arithmetic.....	165
Read with ease.....	165	Geography from books.....	73
Writing in books.....	73	Geography, orally.....	45
Writing on slates.....	165	History of the United States.....	36
		Natural History from dictation.....	36
		Physiology from dictation.....	36

Fifty-eight children, including those from the nursery, have been admitted this year.

M. L. WHITNEY,
Teacher.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STATEMENT,

For the year ending December 1, 1877.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution, June 9, 1837.. .. .	2,243
Number of Children, December 1st, 1876.....	285
Admitted since, 56 Boys, 48 Girls.....	104
Whole number during the year.....	389

RELEASED DURING THE YEAR :

By indenture, 25 Boys, 8 Girls.....	33
Trial for indenture, 6 Boys, 4 Girls.....	10
Returned to friends, 24 Boys, 10 Girls.....	34
Deaths, 5 Boys, 1 Girl.. .. .	6
Sent West, 2 Boys.....	2
Enticed away by mother, 1 Boy.....	1
Entered Hampton College, Ezra Wright.....	1
	87

Present number, 172 Boys, 130 Girls.....	302
Average number during the year.....	295.3

The following table shows the ages of the children admitted during the year:

3, 2 years old.	13, 9 years old.
11, 3 " "	10, 10 " "
6, 4 " "	3, 11 " "
12, 5 " "	1, 12 " "
15, 6 " "	1, 13 " "
5, 7 " "	1, 14 " "
8, 8 " "	

Fifteen children returned during the year—nine by masters and six voluntarily. Other places were found for ten of these in a few days.

Respectfully,

ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

The sanitary condition of the Institution has been even better than shown by the report of last December.

An epidemic of whooping cough, beginning last May, has left none of its frequent distressing results. Scarlet fever, by isolation and care, was confined to one case. All the deaths but one were of scrofulous children, and caused by tubercle in brain, lung or abdominal glands. The exception was a fatal case of dysentery in a three year old child, already very ill with whooping cough.

The children's eyes have been peculiarly free from disease.

Malarious influence, showing none of its usual mild effects, is represented by two cases of typho-malarial fever.

Last year there were ten cases of pneumonia, the scrofulous subjects of which were liable to subsequent phthisis, but they have happily shown no signs of disease since.

The patient little humpbacked cripple, Jacob Coles, was finally released by phthisis. Two years since I removed a semi-malignant tumor from the jaw of John Staats, aged six years, and for nearly two years he has been free from any trace of the disease. But it recently reappeared and grew with great rapidity, extending deeply behind the jaw. I have again thoroughly removed it, rasping off that part of the jaw from which it grew, and he is now convalescent.

DISEASES TREATED.

Fever, Scarlet.....	1	Paralysis.....	1
" Typho-Malarial.....	2	Tubercular Meningitis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2	Dysentery.....	1
Pleurisy.....	1	Prolapsus Ani.....	3
Croup.....	1	Ulcers of Mouth.....	5
Pulmonary Consumption.....	3	Jaundice.....	1
Diseases of Skin.....	30	Inflammation of Bone.....	1
Whooping Cough.....	50	Tumor.....	1
Diseases of Eye.....	10	Scrofulous Cripple.....	1
Burns and Wounds.....	4		

DEATHS.

Marasmus.....	1	Tubercular Meningitis.....	2
Pulmonary Consumption.....	2	Dysentery with Whooping Cough.....	1

Of the deaths, five were boys, aged respectively 2, 3, 4, 8 and 11; and one a girl aged 6 years.

Respectfully,

WM. FROTHINGHAM.

AVE. ST. NICHOLAS, 157TH STREET.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Sarah Grace Van Dusen, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
DR.	CR.	Dec. 1, 1876.	Dec. 1, 1876.
To Cash balance on hand.....	\$ 605 84	By Cash, House expenses.....	\$2,962 34
" Cash received from Com. of Charities and Correction..	6,570 00	" Food.....	8,762 95
" " Donations.....	1,662 15	" Clothing and Shoes.....	2,647 77
" " Board.....	2,846 10	" Bedding.....	463 18
" " Board of Education.....	2,687 82	" Medical attendance.....	200 00
" " Excise Fund.....	4,060 00	" Wages and salaries.....	4,735 32
" " Interest on bonds and stocks.....	9,279 73	" Teachers.....	1,375 64
" " Subscriptions.....	1,280 00	" Books and printing.....	163 69
" " United States Trust Co.....	2,100 00	" Fuel.....	1,527 62
" " Sale of bonds.....	20,605 53	" Repairs and improvements.....	1,706 31
" " Insurance Co., for damages by fire.....	49 93	" Taxes and assessments.....	2,221 25
		" Insurance.....	531 25
		" Purchase of lots.....	20,191 75
		" For education of a boy in Hampton, from fund donated for that purpose by Mrs. C. P. Stokes.....	35 00
		" United States Trust Co.....	1,500 00
		" Invested in United States bonds.....	2,277 50
		1877.	\$51,301 57
		Dec. 1, Balance on hand.....	446 53
			<u>\$51,747 10</u>

SARAH GRACE VAN DUSEN, *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL B. VAN DUSEN, { *Auditing Committee.*
FREDERIC ROBERT, }

This report has been examined with the vouchers, and found correct.

Joseph P. Underhill, Treasurer of the Shipyard Fund, in account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphan

		Chas.	
		1877.	12th mo
1876	By amount deposited in Bowery Savings Bank on account		\$220 00
1876	of children		2 50
1876	Package		653 41
1876	Balance on hand		..
			\$1,380 01

By the Treasurer of the Shipyard Fund, in account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphan

Joseph P. Underhill, Treasurer of the Shipyard Fund, in account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphan

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, in account with Sarah Grace Van Dusen, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Dr.		Cr.	
Dec. 1, 1876.		Dec. 1, 1876.	
To Cash balance on hand.....	\$ 605 84	By Cash, House expenses.....	\$2,962 34
" Cash received from Com. of Charities and Correction..	6,570 00	" Food.....	8,762 95
" " Donations.....	1,662 15	" Clothing and Shoes.....	2,647 77
" " Board.....	2,846 10	" Bedding.....	463 18
" " Board of Education.....	2,687 82	" Medical attendance.....	200 00
" " Excise Fund.....	4,060 00	" Wages and salaries.....	4,785 32
" " Interest on bonds and stocks.....	9,279 73	" Teachers.....	1,375 64
" " Subscriptions.....	1,280 00	" Books and printing.....	163 69
" " United States Trust Co.....	2,100 00	" Fuel.....	1,527 62
" " Sale of bonds.....	20,605 53	" Repairs and improvements.....	1,706 31
" " Insurance Co., for damages by fire.....	49 93	" Taxes and assessments.....	2,221 25
		" Insurance.....	531 25
		" Purchase of lots.....	20,191 75
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		" United States Trust Co.....	1,500 00
		" Invested in United States bonds.....	2,277 50
		1877.	
		Dec. 1, Balance on hand.....	\$51,301 57
			446 53
			<u>\$51,747 10</u>

SARAH GRACE VAN DUSEN, *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL B. VAN DUSEN, } *Auditing Committee.*
FREDERIC ROBERT.

This report has been examined with the vouchers, and found correct.

TABLE A.

Diseases Treated during the year ending 9th Mo. 30, 1877.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																						Total.	
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Abortion.....								1													1	7		
Abscess.....								6	1	1											10	1		
Adenitis.....					3		3	1	3		1										2	2		
Amaurosis.....								1							2						1			
Anchylolosis elbow.....									1												1			
Aneurism.....										5		1		1							7			
Arthritis.....								1		1											2			
Atelectasis.....	2	1																			2	1		
Arthritis, rheumatoid.....											2		2	1			1				4	2		
Asthma.....												1	2				1		1		3	2		
Balanitis.....					1		2		1												5			
Bright's disease.....					2	1	4	2	3	6	5		7	1	3						10	24		
Bronchitis, acute.....			1		1		1	3			1										3	4		
" chronic.....							1				1						1				2	1		
Bubo.....					2	2		1													2	3		
Bursitis.....					2				1												1	2		
Carcinoma.....							1				5			1							2	5		
Caries.....									1												1			
Cataract.....									1		3	1	1								2	4		
Cellulitis.....									2												2			
" pelvic.....						2		1													3			
Cerebral softening.....					2					2	2	2		2			1	1			3	7		
Chancre.....						4															4			
Chancroid.....					1	1															3	1		
Cheloid.....						2															2			
Congelatio.....						3			1				2								2			
Contusion.....						1	1	2													3	1		
Diabetes Mellitus.....													1				1				1			
Diarrhoea, acute.....	3	4					5	4				1				1				10	9			
" chronic.....												1					1			2	1			
Delirium tremens.....							2	1	1			1								3	1			
Dysentery, chronic.....						1			1											2	1			
Eczema of scrotum.....									1												1			
Emphysema.....										1		2									3			
Endometritis.....						1		2	1												4	4		
Enterocolitis.....	5	4																			5	4		
Epilepsy.....					1		1	1	2			1						1			4	3		
Erysipelas.....							1	1			1										3	1		
Fever, ephemeral.....								1													1			
" intermittent.....					2	3	2	1													4	4		
" puerperal.....							3														3			
" scarlet.....								1													1			
Fistula, recto-vaginal.....							1										1				1			
" urinary.....									1		1		1								4			
Fracture.....	1																				1			
Gastritis.....										1		1									1			
Genu valgum.....						1		1													3			
Gonorrhoea.....					2		1														3			
Gout.....									1		3		1								5			
Gummata.....						2	2	2		1			1								2	6		
Hemiplegia.....										1	1	2		3	2						3	6		
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....											2	1	1	1	1						4	2		
" umbilical.....	1	1																			1			
Hernia, inguinal.....	1								1		2										4	1		
" umbilical.....	2	1									1		1								2	3		
Herpes preputialis.....					1		1		2		1			1							5			
Hydrocele.....									1				2								3			
Hysteria.....						2		3																
Ichthyosis.....															1						1			
Insanity.....							1		2		1		1								2	4		
Iritis.....					1		3	2	1			1									5	3		
Carried forward.....	15	11	1		17	18	41	42	27	14	30	24	20	21	8	4	4	4	1	164	138			

TABLE A.—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																				Total.
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Brought forward	15	11	1		17	18	41	42	27	14	30	24	20	21	8	4	4	4	1	164	138
Keratitis					1		1	2	1	2										1	1
Laryngitis, specific					1	1	1	1	1	2										3	4
Lipoma							1					2								1	1
Lumbago							1		1	1										1	1
Malaria					1		3					1								1	1
Masturbation						3	1		1											4	3
Melancholia							1						1							2	1
Meningitis, S. A.							1		1				1	1						3	1
" Chronic																	1			1	1
" Cerebro-Spinal									1	1										1	1
Morbus Coxarius					1			1												1	1
Necrosis						1	1	1	1		1									1	1
Nymphomania					1		2		1											4	3
Ozena							2				3									3	5
Ophthalmia	2	1					1	2		1			1							3	3
Pericarditis					3		1													5	1
Perihepatitis, specific							1													1	1
Periostitis							1		1				2							3	1
Peritonitis, acute							1													1	1
" tubercular					1	1	1		1	1										3	2
Pertussis			2	1																2	1
Perityphilitis							1		2							1				2	1
Pharyngitis					2	1	1	2												1	3
Phthisis	1	1			2	4	18	14	18	8	7	4	4	2		1	4			51	34
Phymosis	1																			4	1
Phlyctenular, conj.			4		1	1	2													5	1
Pneumo-hydrothorax							1													1	1
Pneumonia, acute							3	3	3		1									10	4
Pleurisy, acute	2				1		1	1								1				1	1
" subacute							1		1											2	1
Psoriasis									1			1								1	1
Ptoxis																				1	1
Pregnancy						21		41		10										72	1
Rectum, cancer of																				1	1
" ulceration of							1													1	1
Rheumatism, acute					4		9	4	3	1		2	2	2	2					16	7
" chronic							1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2					6	6
Septicæmia							1													1	1
Spasms, functional									1											1	1
Spinal myelitis					1	1														1	1
Stomatitis			1	1																1	1
Stremma							1						1							1	2
Stricture, rectal							1		2		1									4	1
" urethral																				1	1
Suppurative phlebitis umbilical vein.	1																			4	4
Syphilis, congenital	4	4			1															4	5
" secondary					1	2	17	5	18	4	12	1	5	1	2	2				55	15
Synovitis							2	1	1											3	1
Tonsillitis						1	1	1	1											1	2
Tuberculosis, gen.						1	2													2	1
Ulcer						1	1	6	1		2	2	1	1	1	1	1			9	7
Urinary abscess							1	1	1											2	1
Ustio					1			1	1											1	1
Urethral fistula								1			1		1				1			4	1
Areolar hyperplasia of uterus								1												1	1
Ante flexion								1												1	1
Fibroids												1						1		2	1
Polypi								1												1	1
Prolapse																1				1	1
Retroflexion								1												1	1
Sarcoma								1												1	1
Tumor of antrum								1												1	1
Valvular							5	4	8	2	1	4	5	2	2	3		2		21	17
Varicella	1		1								2									2	2
Vulvo-vagin. abscess																				2	2
Total	26	18	8	5	36	60	120	137	102	52	61	45	41	32	16	15	7	9	1	418	373

TABLE B.

Deaths in Colored Home Hospital during the Year ending 9th Mo. 30, 1877.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																						Total.
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Asthma.....													1									1	
Atelectasis.....	2	1																				3	
Aneurism, aortic.....								1		3	1		1									6	
Bright's Disease.....							3	1		2	2	1	3	2	1	1						10	
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....										1	2					1						3	
Softening.....										1	1					1			1			3	
Carcinoma.....									1		3			1								4	
Dysentery, chronic.....													1									1	
Diabetes Mellitus.....													1									1	
Delirium Tremens.....						1																1	
Enterocolitis.....	2	3																				5	
Gummata.....					1		1															2	
Gout.....										1												1	
Meningitis, sec.....						1		1					1									3	
Cerebro-Spinal.....							1															1	
Myelitis, spinal.....				1								1										1	
Phthisis.....	1				1	4	11	12	7	7	8	1			2							25	
Pneumonia, acute.....	2					1	1	1		1					1							2	
Pericarditis.....							1															1	
Peritonitis, acute.....																	1					1	
Tubercular.....							1		1	1												1	
Puerperal Fever.....								2														2	
Pyæmia.....									1													1	
Pelvic Cellulitis.....								1														1	
Sarcoma of Uterus.....								1									2	1	1		1	4	
Senectus.....																						1	
Syphilis.....							1						1	1								2	
Still-birth.....	3	2																				5	
Suppurative Phlebitis of Umbilical Vein.....																						1	
Tuberculosis, general.....		1																				1	
Valvular Disease.....							1	2	1	1					1		2					3	
Total.....	10	7			2	5	19	26	14	10	16	10	4	7	5	4	2	7	1	1	1	77	

TABLE C.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year ending 9th mo. 30, 1877.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1876.....	53	69	122
Admissions during the year.....	239	196	435
Total.....	292	265	557
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges.....	161	131	292
Deaths.....	63	55	118
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1877.....	68	79	147

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1876.....	11	52	63
Admissions during the year.....	50	63	113
Total.....	61	115	176
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges.....	35	47	82
Deaths.....	12	20	32
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1877.....	14	48	62

TABLE B.

Deaths in Colored Home Hospital during the Year ending 9th Mo. 30, 1877.

DISEASES.	AGES AND SEX.																								Total.
	Under 1.		1 to 10.		10 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 to 100.				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Asthma.....													1										2	1	
Atelectasis.....	2	1																					2	1	
Aneurism, aortic.....								1		3		1		1									2	6	
Bright's Disease.....							3	1		2	2	1	3	2	1	1							7	10	
Cerebral Hemorrhage.....										1	2	1				1							2	2	
" Softening.....											1	1				1				1			1	2	
Carcinoma.....										1		3		1									1	4	
Dysentery, chronic.....													1										1	1	
Diabetes Mellitus.....													1										1		
Delirium Tremens.....						1																			
Enterocolitis.....	2	3																					2	3	
Gummata.....					1		1																	2	
Gout.....											1												1		
Meningitis, sec.....								1	1				1									28	1		
" Cerebro-Spinal.....									1														5	1	
Myelitis, spinal.....					1							1												1	
Phthisis.....	1				1	4	11	12	7	7	8	1				2								25	
Pneumonia, acute.....	2						1	1	1		1				1								2	2	
Pericarditis.....								1																1	
Peritonitis, acute.....																	1						1	1	
" Tubercular.....								1		1	1													1	
Puerperal Fever.....									2															2	
Pyæmia.....										1													1		
Pelvic Cellulitis.....									1															1	
Sarcoma of Uterus.....								1									2	1	1		1			4	
Senectus.....																								1	
Syphilis.....						1						1	1											2	
Still-birth.....	3	2																					3	2	
Suppurative Phlebitis of Umbilical Vein.....																								1	
Tuberculosis, general.....		1						2	1															2	
Valvular Disease.....							1	2	1	1					1			2					3	5	
Total.....	10	7			2	5	19	26	14	10	16	10	4	7	5	4	2	7	1	1	1	1	17	77	

TABLE C.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year ending 9th mo. 30, 187

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1876.....	53	69	122
Admissions during the year.....	239	196	435
Total.....	292	265	557
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges.....	161	131	292
Deaths.....	63	55	118
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1877.....	68	79	147

ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1876.....	11	52	63
Admissions during the year.....	50	63	113
Total.....	61	115	176
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharges.....	35	47	82
Deaths.....	12	20	32
Remaining 9th mo. 30, 1877.....	14	48	62